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THE NATURALISATION BILL.

Few of our readers, we judge, will have forgotten that among the subjects of negotiation two years ago between the present Lord Derby, then her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister to this country, that of the existing naturalisation laws took precedence of all others. The question had been a cause of dispute between the two Governments from 1796 down to recent times. In 1812 it led to a disastrous war. In 1815 and 1842 it became the subject of formal diplomatic action between ourselves and our Transatlantic kinsmen. In 1848 it cropped up in connection with Irish disturbances, and again in 1867-8 in connection with Fenianism. It was not surprising, therefore, that when Mr. Johnson came over to

England as the representative of the Administration of the late President, bearing with him instructions to extinguish, if possible, all the slumbering sparks which might otherwise burst out into a conflagration of war between the two Powers, he should have been forbidden to enter into negotiations upon any other matter of difference until that of naturalisation had been first settled. By a protocol signed by both the Ministers in October, 1868, the Government of this country pledged itself to that of the United States of America to use the influence of the Crown with Parliament for obtaining, with as little delay as possible, the sanction of law to certain bases of adjustment then agreed upon. Her Majesty's present Government found it impossible to give effect to this pledge last Session on account of the absorbing discussions which finally resulted in the Irish Church Act. They have, however, intro-

duced a bill this Session into the House of Lords, and it is on the provisions of that bill, read the second time on Thursday evening, after a lucid exposition of the whole subject to which it relates by the Lord Chancellor, that we wish to make a few observations.

The measure now submitted to Parliament is founded on recommendations made by a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Crown, at the suggestion of Lord Stanley, and presided over by the Earl of Clarendon. It does not—nor, indeed, can it—deal conclusively with the whole question, because it is obvious that no authoritative definition of what shall be held to constitute nationality, and of what constitutes an alien, could be laid down in an Act of Parliament without legislating in a manner purporting to bind those over whom we have no control—namely, those who are resident abroad, and are, there-



THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF SPRING FLOWERS.

fore, under a foreign jurisdiction. Such a definition can only be arrived at by international accord and treaty; and it may be hoped that the day is not far distant when the comity of European States will see their way clear to so desirable a consummation. Meanwhile, there are certain aspects of the question which lie within our own right, and upon which it is highly expedient (over and above the duty to which Lord Stanley had pledged the Government of the United Kingdom) to amend our naturalisation laws.

By the common law of England it is held that the allegiance of a natural-born British subject is indelible. The doctrine found expression in the ancient maxim *Nemo potest suere patriam*. There can be no doubt that the effect of this doctrine—which, although that of the common law, is singularly unreasonable—has been to foreclose enlightened legislation on the subject. “It is at variance,” say the Commissioners in their report, “with those principles on which the rights and duties of a subject should be deemed to rest; it conflicts with that freedom of action which is now recognised as most conducive to the general good, as well as to individual happiness and prosperity; and it is especially inconsistent with the practice of a State which allows its subjects absolute freedom of emigration.” The bill of the Government, in recognition of the arguments thus tersely expressed by the Commissioners, and adopting their recommendation, provides that when a person has fairly and voluntarily caused himself to be naturalised in any country to which he may have removed, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a subject of the country he has quitted, and that the wife of such person shall acquire the nationality of her husband; but children who are minors at the time of their father's naturalisation shall, if they reside with him in the country of his adoption, and not otherwise, become the subjects of that country. So far, good; all is clear sailing. But the measure also provides that by making a certain declaration British subjects who have been naturalised in foreign countries, may drop their *status*, and become restored to British nationality, without the consent of the country of their adoption, and this revives what has always been regarded as an immense evil, the principle of a double nationality. Naturalised citizens will be permitted to acquire and to hold property, both personal and real, to any amount, but not political offices.

The Lords accepted, without hesitation, the main principle of the Chancellor's measure, and confined their criticism to one or two of its details. We may safely take for granted, therefore, that, with slight modifications, it will very soon become the law of the land. One more of the baneful weeds which have grown up from the soil of the common law will thus have been plucked up by the roots. In these days of commercial enterprise and activity, of cosmopolitan habits, and of multitudinous emigration, the more facile and the simpler the conditions on which men may divest themselves of their original nationality the better. Naturalisation and denationalisation properly go together. A country should surrender all claim to allegiance where it has ceased to have the power of control. This will be the case in future, and law will conform itself in this matter to fact.

The bearing of the change upon the international relations of the United Kingdom and the United States of America will be seen at a glance. A perennial, and, occasionally, a very swollen, current of emigration flows across the Atlantic from East to West. Our fellow-subjects, British and Irish, when impelled by pent-up, and consequently restless, energies, or by the want of remunerative employment, or by the too severe pressure of population upon the means of subsistence, to leave the land of their birth for homes elsewhere, prefer, in a large majority of instances, to settle in the United States. To all intents and purposes, they become citizens of the great Republic. Complications, perplexities, and perils more than can be told have arisen out of the refusal of our law to recognise their change of nationality; and if practice had not judiciously turned a blind eye to theory, the Governments of the two countries must have been perpetually at serious odds with each other. But in international relations nothing is more unwise than to insist upon retaining nominal claims to what it is impossible—or, at any rate, highly inexpedient—practically to enforce. America had an undoubted right to demand that the Crown of this country should renounce its theoretical legal hold upon some millions of people who, in point of fact, had voluntarily become her citizens. It was certainly due to her, it was no less certainly required by our own interests, that the renunciation should be made completely and at once. We rejoice that the bill of the Government covers the breadth of this ground, and thereby excludes for the future a prolific source of misunderstandings between the Kingdom and the Republic.

Those clauses of the measure which relate to our treatment of aliens exhibit a considerable advance upon the spirit of former legislation. Englishmen are daily losing somewhat of their insular exclusiveness and jealousy. They no longer deem it necessary, and, perhaps, for some years past they have found it impracticable, save in name, to prevent foreigners, resident in these isles and naturalised, from holding real estate. The bill, acting upon the recommendation of the Commissioners, sweeps away all obstacles in this respect. It does not, it is true, obliterate the distinction between natural born and naturalised subjects in regard to the exercise of political functions. This boon it leaves to be offered by the liberality of a future day. The withholding of it, however, is of but very trifling importance, except as marking the supposed range of national feeling in the matter. The bill, as a whole, attests the continuous progress of the country towards sounder reason and broader sympathies in its treatment of aliens, while it also illustrates the growing readiness of Englishmen to divest themselves of some of those pretensions which, however innocent in their origin, have become to other peoples symbols of national egotism and arrogance.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Engraving on our front page shows the scene in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, on Wednesday week, at the exhibition of spring flowers, which may be considered the first show of the year, bringing forward as it did many really magnificent specimens of orchids, camellias, cyclamens, and primulas. The weather was so genial that a very large and fashionable company attended, and remained afterwards to hear the band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey, in the conservatory. There is every prospect that the hyacinth show on Wednesday next will be one of great interest, as the foreign growers offer prizes to a considerable amount.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, March 10.

The week has been an unexciting one. The Corps Législatif met on Monday, after the recess, when, so soon as the routine business was gone through, Count Le Hon, a deputy of the Left, rose to interpellate the Government on the subject of Algeria. His address was both lengthy and ill-delivered, and the Chamber, which takes no more interest in the affairs of Algeria than our own House of Commons usually does in those of India, listened, if not with impatience, at any rate with marked indifference. The deputy for the Ain attacked the military government of the colony with vehemence, and energetically protested against the plan of endowing Algeria with a constitution different from that of the rest of the Empire. He maintained that what the colonists wished was a complete assimilation to the mother country, with perhaps a few special laws to prepare for the desired transition, and with this view it was necessary that Algeria should be represented in the Chamber. General Lebeuf announced on the part of the Ministry that, until the establishment of a new order of things in civil matters, the authority of the military commanders would be limited as in France, and that for the future the préfets would be dependent only upon the Governor-General of the colony. But this was not considered sufficient, and M. Jules Favre, after presenting a petition from upwards of 3600 inhabitants of Constantine asking to be legally represented and to be subject to a civil government, expressed his dissatisfaction at the indefinite character of the Minister for War's observations, and called upon the Ministry for an explicit statement of their intentions with regard to the colony. M. Emile Ollivier admitted that the Chamber had a right to the explanation which M. Favre demanded, and promised that it should be given before the close of the discussion. Subsequently he stated that the Ministry intended to examine the whole question in conjunction with the Emperor, in order to the production of a comprehensive measure. An order of the day expressing the views of the principal members of the Left was thereupon submitted to the Chamber, and voted unanimously.

Now that we have entered Lent there are, of course, no more State balls, and in lieu of them the series of grand concerts and evening official receptions at the Tuilleries have commenced. To the first of the former, which was given on Tuesday evening, 800 persons were invited. The evening before the Emperor and Empress were present at the Grand Opéra to witness the revival of “*Robert le Diable*,” with Mdlle. Nilsson as Alice and Madame Carvalho as Isabella.

We have three important Commissions sitting at the present moment; one on decentralisation, with M. Odillon Barrot for president; another on superior education, presided over by M. Guizot, whose appointment is far from being generally approved of; and a third on the municipal government of Paris, which, it is said, has decided, by twelve votes to seven, to recommend that the Government shall have the power of appointing twenty members to the municipal council, the remainder of the members composing which are to be elected by universal suffrage.

At a banquet given the other day by the Marquis d'Andelarre to the members of the Left and Right Centres, M. Emile Ollivier made a speech, enjoining a closer union between different parties in the Chamber, and more especially the two Centres, to aid in the pacific establishment of liberty, and the foundation of national dynasty by democracy. He freely admitted the Ministry had committed faults, and, moreover, invited criticism on their future acts. “Let us, however,” he remarked, “be conciliatory towards each other, and, in spite of difficulties and unforeseen incidents, we shall conquer.”

During the past few weeks there has been a series of revolts in the Imperial Lycées from one end of France to the other. These émeutes, commencing at Paris, spread to Douai, Lille, Dijon, Brest, Bourges, and Reims, and have resulted in a large number of the pupils being expelled. The Government, in face of this general dissatisfaction, are about to commence an inquiry, it is said, into the entire system of management of the public schools of the Empire.

The jurors of the High Court of Justice who have to pronounce upon the guilt of Prince Pierre Bonaparte in the Victor Noir affair have now all been drawn by lot from the various Councils-General; and the president of the Court has commenced interrogating the Prince at the Conciergerie. The High Court assembles at Tours on the 21st inst., when the Prince will be at once put upon his trial.

It is rumoured that the Marquis de Lavalette, Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, has demanded to be recalled from his post, but that the Ministry are not disposed at the present moment to accede to his request.

M. Bazire, one of the contributors to the *Marseillaise*, who, a few weeks since, shouted “*Vive la République!*” in the hearing of the Emperor while the latter was taking a stroll on the terrace of the Tuilleries, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500f. It seems that when he was arrested a poniard was found upon him, which, no doubt, contributed to the severity of the sentence. The entire staff of the *Reforme* have also been condemned en masse for having excited the populace to revolt; the sentences passed being fines of from 500f. to 2000f., coupled with imprisonment for periods of from two to four months. Considerable batches of prisoners arrested during the recent disturbances have also been sentenced during the past week.

The Archduke Albert of Austria has left Paris.

The real event of the week has been the production, at the Gymnase, of a four-act comedy, by Victorien Sardou, based on a tale of Diderot, which had already been once dramatised. The success of the piece, to produce which the still-popular “*Froufrou*” had to be withdrawn, was unequivocal.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Cortes the Minister of the Colonies brought forward the Cuba and Porto Rico Budget.

A band of 150 Carlists, under the command of General Ramon, are said to have appeared near Flex, in the province of Tarragona. The Government have sent a detachment of Civil Guards in pursuit of the party.

Intelligence from Cuba, via New York, states that several insurgent bands have surrendered, and that the insurrection is subsiding.

ITALY.

The Parliament reassembled on Monday after its somewhat long recess. Several bills were presented, and it was announced that the financial statement would be made on Thursday.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have elected Signor Perolias President; Signori Pianciani and Ferrari, Vice-Presidents; and Signori Pisavini and Lacava, Secretaries.

The Minister for War has ordered the dismissal on unlimited furlough of the soldiers of the class of 1865. The total dismissals amount now to 30,000 men.

The Italian papers publish a telegram from Trapani, announcing the death of a famous brigand chief, named Pasquale Torreggiani. It is stated that for seven years he had been the terror of the province. All his band had fallen, and he himself had sought refuge in a cellar. He was surprised there by troops and police. Desperate to the last, he fired and killed one of his pursuers, and then took to flight, but was immediately shot down.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, on Thursday week, the Minister of the Interior laid before the House the decisions arrived at by the different provincial diets which had been asked to express their views upon the question of the election of members to the Reichsrath by direct voting. This subject was mentioned in the Emperor's speech from the throne on the opening of the Chambers.

At a conference held at Pesth, in the house of Herr Deak, the Minister, Baron Eotvos, laid before the meeting the draught of a bill respecting freedom of public worship. By the provisions of the bill every one is allowed to practise the creed to which he belongs; free religious communities are allowed to be established; marriage is to be a civil contract, and complete liberty of action is allowed to parents with regard to the education of their children.

The appearance at Vienna of an ordinance abolishing the exceptional measures which have been enforced in the town and district of Cattaro seems to mark the pacification of Dalmatia.

GERMANY.

In the North German Parliament, on Saturday, the bill relating to the extension of the North German system of weights and measures to the South German States was adopted. The bill is to come into force when the assimilation of the coinage is effected. The draught of the Federal Penal Code was again discussed in the sitting on Tuesday. An amendment was adopted declaring that members of the several Diets in the States of the Confederation shall not be amenable to the laws on account of their votes or expressions used by them in the exercise of their duty as deputies.

The Ministerial crisis in Bavaria is at an end. The resignation of Prince Hohenlohe has been accepted by the King, and Count Bray has been appointed his successor as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers retain their portfolios.

The Baden Chamber of Deputies voted last Saturday, by a majority of thirty-one, in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. Government opposed the measure on the ground that if capital punishment were retained in the North German Confederation, and Baden were to enter the Confederation, the old law would have to be re-established.

DENMARK.

The Second Chamber in the Rigsdag has adopted, after a third reading, the bill for abolishing the particular conditions which in certain categories of lands restrict the liberty of relations between the proprietors and the farmers. The vote given was almost unanimously, without, however, implying an accord among all parties on the measure in question.

TURKEY.

An Imperial decree has been issued authorising merchant-vessels to pass by night through the Bosphorus and the Straits of the Dardanelles, and all entrance dues have been abolished.

The new Ottoman University at Stamboul has been inaugurated by the Grand Vizier and the rest of the Ministers. Savvet Pacha, Minister of Public Instruction; Munif Efendi, President of the two sections of the same department; Tahsin Effendi, director of the new institution; and Constandinidi Effendi, member of the Council of Public Instruction, delivered addresses.

The Porte has addressed a circular to the Powers in reference to the Montenegro question. The circular declares that the Porte is determined not to cede its suzerain rights, but proposes to call a mixed commission of Turks and Montenegrins in order to define the private properties on the disputed tract of territory. The Powers are invited to instruct their Consuls to attend the sittings of the commission.

AMERICA.

President Grant has been acquitted of all concern in the gold rig. When the action of the Government ruined the plan of Fisk, Gould, and Co. in their gold speculations, they turned round and declared that the President had broken faith with them, inasmuch as he had promised that the Government should not interfere. A Congressional Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, and it has reported, exonerating the President completely.

Resolutions were introduced in the Senate at Washington on Tuesday providing that half the amount of the impost duties should henceforth be receivable in currency and instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all surplus gold. They were referred to the Financial Committee.

On Wednesday the House of Representatives, by 114 against 71 votes, passed the bill admitting Georgia into the Union. The bill was amended so as to provide that the present State officers and the Legislature should continue in office during their constitutional term only.

The Legislature of Missouri has passed a bill providing for the payment in gold of the principal and interest of the bonds of that State.

The elections in New Hampshire took place on Tuesday, and the Republicans carried the State, but by a reduced majority. Mr. Stearns was re-elected Governor, and the Republicans have returned the entire State ticket, and have again a majority in the Legislature.

Her Majesty's ship *Monarch*, which conveyed the remains of Mr. Peabody to America, left Annapolis last Saturday for England.

According to official returns published in America, the number of Chinese on the Pacific coast is about 90,000. This is a large addition to the labour supply of California; but a considerable body of the immigrants who have landed at San Francisco have still to be accounted for. Many of them have found their way into the Border States, and some of the more adventurous spirits have even pushed eastward to the very shores of the Atlantic.

CANADA.

Sir John Young will, it is believed, leave Ottawa for the Red River territory as soon as the Parliamentary Session is brought to a close.

The attempt on the part of Dr. Schultz and his followers to put down the Rielie Government at Fort Garry failed, the movement being unsupported by the settlers. Dr. Schultz escaped, but Major Boulton was made prisoner.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from the Cape to the 4th ult. The Parliament was in session, but, beyond the introduction of a bill for abolishing capital punishment, nothing of importance had transpired. Bishop Twells's resignation had been accepted by the Provincial Synod. The Basutos had cleared out of the Free State, and farms were in consequence selling well.

INDIA.

The Viceroy, accompanied by his private secretary and chief commissioners, opened the Chanda coal-field on the 1st inst. He was received with great ceremony by the Resident, Sir Salar Yung. His Excellency opened the Khauna Railway on the 4th, and proceeded to Jubulpore on the 7th, to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, who was to open the Great Indian Peninsula through line.

A telegram from Captain Halpin, dated March 2, has been received by the Telegraph Construction Company announcing that the laying of the British Indian cable from Bombay to Aden had been completed. It was intended that the laying of the Red Sea section would be begun the next day.

Sir Moses Montefiore has not simply relieved his suffering co-religionists at Jerusalem, but he has generously forwarded two equal sums—one to the Protestant Bishop and the British Consul for the relief of the Christians, and the other for distribution among the suffering Mohammedan population. The distress in the Holy City is still great, and a further appeal is made for assistance.

The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Ship Company at Bombay has telegraphed a brief account of the collision between the vessels *Bombay* and *Oneida*. He states that Captain Eyre did not stop after the disaster, believing that the *Oneida* was not seriously damaged. The collision, he adds, was caused by the American ship crossing the bows of the mail-steamer.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A new dock belonging to the East and West India Company at Blackwall has been opened. It is said that the dock will admit the largest ship afloat.

The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the festival dinner of King's College Hospital, to be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, May 18.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., will take the chair at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, to be held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, May 14.

Mr. Purdy's return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the fourth week of February there were 37,751 indoor paupers, and 143,250 in receipt of outdoor relief: total, 181,001, as against 150,819 last year.

A grant of £200 has been made by the committee of the National Society in aid of the fund for erecting schools for the children of seamen and others in connection with St. Paul's, Dock-street, E.C., the church for seamen of the Port of London.

A conference on the Bishop of London's Fund took place at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday—the Bishop in the chair. His Lordship gave a most interesting account of what had been done during the past five years of the existence of the fund; and the conference turned chiefly on its prospects for the future.

The City of London Conservative Association had a great gathering on Wednesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel, at a banquet to celebrate their anniversary. Mr. R. N. Fowler took the chair, and speeches were made by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.; Sir J. Pakington, M.P.; Colonel Beresford, M.P.; Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and others.

Last month the Fish Masters of the Fishmongers' Company seized in Billingsgate 3 tons 10 cwt. of diseased fish. It consisted of 50,400 smelts, 2495 plaice, 9 brills, 44 cod, 1287 haddocks, 1240 herrings, 3 ling, 43 salmon, 22 soles, and 171 trout, with 42 bushels of shrimps, 20 lb. of cod sounds, and 35 lb. of eels. Most of this reached the market by water.

The annual meeting of the governors of the Philanthropic School (Redhill Farm) was held at the London Tavern on Thursday week. Lord Houghton was elected president in the place of the late Marquis of Westminster. The report stated that eighty new boys had been admitted in the past year, and that there was a balance of £663 on the year's accounts.

The annual general meeting of the supporters of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held, on Wednesday, in the saloon of the Lyceum Theatre—Mr. J. B. Buckstone in the chair. The total income for the year, including £368 drawn from the reserve fund, had been £1739, and the expenditure, including £1543 paid in annuities and £30 for deaths, had been £1737. The invested fund is now £12,624.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Royal Literary Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the offices of the corporation, Adelphi-terrace, under the presidency of Lord Stanhope. The cash account for the year 1869 showed a net receipt, including £478 brought forward from 1868, of £5903, and an expenditure of £2794. Fifty-seven grants for relief, amounting to £2255, had been made in sums varying from £10 to £106 during the past year.

The annual ball of the Caledonian Society of London was held at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday week. The rooms were brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully decorated with mirrors, Scottish banners, scarfs, shields, and spears. The company numbered over 300. Her Majesty's piper, Mr. Ross, was present, by permission of her Majesty; and Coote and Tinney's band also performed. The sword dance was danced by Mr. John Grant, of the London Scottish Volunteers.

The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphans' Corporation was held, on Monday, in the London Tavern—Sir Joseph Causton (Sheriff) in the chair. Ten pensioners from fifty-six candidates were elected. It was stated in the report that the twenty almshouses are all occupied; and five orphans are in charge of the corporation and placed out at boarding-school. The total income of the Pension Society for the year was £2532, and there is a balance of £168 after meeting all the expenses. The invested sum is £13,324.

The Duke of Cambridge, in presiding at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, yesterday week, announced that the summer meeting would be held on July 11. In the shooting for the first stage of the Queen's prize this year, as last, the Enfield rifle would be used, and in the second the Whitworth. In financial matters the association has greatly improved. Last year there was a deficit of £2000, whereas there is now a surplus of £696. This has been produced by the success of last year's meeting, and also by various economies which have been introduced, which, without impairing the efficiency of the association, have produced this very satisfactory result. On the motion of Lord Elcho, the Duke of Cambridge was re-elected president of the association. Lord Ranelagh complained that a portion of the funds of the association had been spent in printing circulars on business of the metropolitan commanding officers. Lord Elcho pointed out that to secure the permanence of the force was one of the objects of the association, and that the expenditure on the circulars in question, having reference to the minute of Mr. Cardwell, was strictly legitimate.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, March 5:—

In London the births of 1157 boys and 1102 girls, in all 2259 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1860-9) the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2339.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1673, exceeding by 102 the estimated number. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 289, the corrected average number being 322. Eight deaths from smallpox, 21 from measles, 78 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus fever, 14 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 7 from simple continued fever, 8 from relapsing fever, and 16 from diarrhoea were registered. The mortality from scarlet fever was the lowest that has been recorded in any week since that which ended on July 24, 1869. During the thirty-two weeks that have elapsed since that date the deaths from scarlet fever have amounted to 5255. One hundred and seventy-one persons died from phthisis, 305 from bronchitis, and 89 from pneumonia. The deaths of 6 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the street were registered.

In the week 5199 births and 3839 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 28 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 29 and 30 in the two previous weeks. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follow:—20 per 1000 in Birmingham and Leicester, 22 in Sunderland, 24 in Hull, 25 in Salford, 26 in Newcastle-on-Tyne and Bristol, 27 in Norwich, London, and Liverpool, 28 in Bradford, Leeds, and Wolverhampton, 31 in Manchester and Sheffield, and, the highest rate during the week, 32 per 1000 in Portsmouth and Nottingham. The deaths returned last week in the above seventeen large English towns showed a decline of 286 upon those in the previous week. The greater portion of this decrease occurred in London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 31 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow 26 per 1000, and in Dublin 29.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 37 per 1000 persons living; the deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 3rd inst., gave an annual rate of 32 per 1000; and in Vienna, during the week ending the 26th ult., a rate of 27 per 1000. Smallpox shows increasing fatality in Paris, 97 deaths being recorded last week, against 83 and 79 in the two previous weeks.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The first spring exhibition of the "New British Institution" opened to the public at the new gallery, 39, Old Bond-street, on Monday last, with apparently an excellent prospect of success. The accommodation is at present narrow; but limited wall-space at the outset was probably an advantage rather than otherwise. The lighting is admirable; in this respect, indeed, no gallery in London is better adapted for exhibition purposes. The collection comprises 213 works—i.e., fully the average of the French Gallery exhibitions, and the pictures are generally of larger dimensions.

We have already expressed our warm approval of the principles upon which this intended substitute for or continuation of the old British Institution, Pall-mall, is founded. The justice and practicability of those principles are proved in the results. The artists elected by the contributors to select and arrange the works offered for exhibition have, conscious of their responsibility to their constituency, performed their onerous duties with signal impartiality. It is very evident that merit alone has secured the best places. Then, the rule which allows no more than two works to each contributor is not merely commendable for its liberality, especially in the case of a small gallery, but has been productive of a representative variety in the display which is greatly to the advantage of the exhibition. It will be a surprise to most visitors to find that no fewer than 175 artists are represented—a number which would suffice to fill, according to the usual proportion of individual contributions, an exhibition of double the dimensions—yet obviously with small increase of merit or diversity of interest. The high level generally attained in the collection is the more surprising under these conditions, while it shows how widely the rules of the new institution have been approved by the artistic profession. It may confidently be asserted that no minor exhibition has recently been held in which there was less obviously inferior work or less "padding."

We observe that some of the Academic body give support to the institution in the shape of good, albeit comparatively unimportant, contributions. Mr. Dobson, for instance, has a small half-length (26) of a laughing rustic lass, holding a forget-me-not, which in frank vivacity of expression, in clear yet mellow, in bright yet full-hued, colour surpasses any recent work that we remember. Mr. Goodall is characteristically represented in a well-modelled head of "A Sheik's Son" (11), and in a finished landscape sketch of "The Potteries, Old Cairo" (55). Mr. Poole's small whole-length of "A Welsh Peasant Girl" (52) is an exquisite gem of artistic feeling and graceful execution. Mr. T. Faed's "Fisher Girl" (10), sketch for a larger engraved picture, is slight though it be, a marvel of dextrous execution, and beautiful in colour. Two very pleasant little landscapes by Mr. Lee (5 and 16) are quite free from the crudity of some later works; and there are examples of Mr. Frost. It is, however, in the contributions of eminent "outsiders" (some of whom are sparing exhibitors at the Academy), and in a few works of very high character by foreign artists, naturalised or otherwise, that the chief interest of the exhibition centres. A large picture at the end of the room by Mr. Cave Thomas, entitled "Angels Contemplating Men," and representing long-robed, winged figures among clouds looking downwards with various gestures of pity, grief, and shame deserves honourable recognition for its lofty and pure aim. It also challenges criticism by introducing into an oil picture a strictly fresco treatment—such as would be found in a mural work by the same artist. The draperies, for example, are painted in the purest hues of scarlet, crimson, green, and so forth, and shaded with their "self-colours" of deeper tint; the white clouds, cut sharply against an intensely blue-black sky; the very flesh-tints are of a monotonous, ruddy hue. Much that may appear theoretically sound may be advanced in defence of the artist's treatment in this particular subject. Only local colours may exist in the rarefied region of cloudland; and the purity of fresco is consonant with angelic stainlessness. On the other hand, qualities proper to the medium of oil painting are sacrificed, and the colouring has a harshness and violence which shocks one's sense of natural beauty and truth. Mr. W. B. Scott, another distinguished mural painter and writer on the art he practices (whose excellent *Life of Albert Dürer* we lately reviewed), has also a picture entitled "The Household Gods—Rome, A.D. 150," more remarkable for its intellectual attributes than for complete technical success. The scene is the interior of a Roman house; the theme, the triumph of Christianity over Paganism: the former personated by a young convert carrying a Bible, the latter by a witch performing incantations. The painter's intention is elucidated by poetry quoted in the catalogue; and many well-imagined suggestions will be found on examination of the accessories. On the whole, the finest work in the gallery is a noble picture, over the mantelpiece, of "The Virgin, Child, and St. John"—replica of a picture belonging to the Empress of the French, at St. Cloud, painted by M. Verlat, the eminent Belgian artist, now professor to the Court and Academy of Weimar. In a subject such as this an artist has to compete with our recollections of the masterpieces of several centuries; and for him to hold his own, as M. Verlat does, argues the achievement of a great art-feat. The picture has the full, rich enamelled colouring of the Belgian school; whilst the air of sorrowful, divine prescience in the Child-Saviour, and the loving, lowly gaze of the Virgin have much of Italian feeling. The inferior type of the adoring St. John, with his wild hair, is valuable for contrast; and the tone is most artistically managed to concentrate attention on the Child—whose nude figure is a masterpiece of flesh-modelling which, sooth to say, few, if any, English painters could equal. Above this hangs a lifesize sketch of "Le Joueur de Violoncelle," by Mr. Legros, which is also a masterpiece of low tone of atmospheric quality, and to us conveys a higher impression of the artist's great capabilities than almost anything we have seen of his.

Mr. Stanhope's "Ariadne" (9), the finished picture of a water-colour sketch exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, also presents, despite its obvious defects of figure-drawing, and some perhaps wilful eccentricity, a claim to high admiration for a beautiful low-toned harmony of Giorgionesque colour poetically accordant with the sentiment of the subject. Mr. W. H. Holycross has apparently been studying landscape among Burnham beeches or in Knole Park with great profit. In a glade of noble trees he introduces, with charming effect (see No. 50), a couple of figures illustrating Tennyson's pathetic poem of "The Lord of Burleigh," who, as a simple landscape-painter, wooed a village maiden. The breadths of rich shadow broken by flickering sun-gleams, the colour of the silver trunks, and the grace of the figures make up a delightfully-artistic whole. Mr. Henry Wallis has not, since his "Death of Chatterton," painted anything so remarkable as his "Blue Bells" (92). Quite a new quality of refinement, both in feeling and execution, seems to us to be developed in this beautiful work. The picture comes upon one as a surprise, but not more so than would such a scene in nature. It represents a woodland slope, dotted with the tufted roots of lately-felled trees, in spring time, when the whole hill-side is carpeted with the purplish-blue of countless wild hyacinths. On the declivity are two females, dressed in white; one a young mother, carrying her babe, the other stooping to gather some of the blue bells—human types of the season and its beauty. The figures are as lovely as the landscape setting, and the picture altogether seems redolent of the fresh and fragrant air of the sweet spring time. Mr. Castiglione contributes, in "My Pet Bird" (79) and "Watching" (177), two choice examples of elegant, finished workmanship and refined colouring in subjects of the genre of French boudoir art.

Mr. Lucy exhibits a small half-length portrait of John Bright, which, if not very happy in colour, is commendably thoughtful and expressive; also a version of "The Forced Abdication of Mary Queen of Scots"—a reduction in scale, though with whole-length figures, of the picture exhibited not long back at the Academy, and subsequently at the Paris Salom. Mr. Archer is, as usual, very felicitous in expressing the sweet and bright naïveté of childhood. In "My Grandfather" (186) a chubby, lively little fellow of two looks full at you, with clear sparkling eyes, out of his mother's arms, in a quaint costume of eighty years ago. "Bringing Home the Heather"

(88) shows three children on a common, the two youngest of whom are charmingly rendered. Mr. Archer retains something of the thinness and occasional hardness of the Scotch manner; but there are many excellent passages of unvulgar representation in both pictures. Mr. Haynes Williams makes, we believe, his débüt in this gallery on returning from a lengthened residence in Spain, with two subjects from that picturesque country—"La Peinadora" (163) and "La Feria" (99). The former—a work painted in a large, manly style—shows a rustic belle coquettishly seated, while an ancient female barber demurely plaited her splendid, long, blue-black tresses, the girl holding in her lap the damask rose that is to complete her toilette. It is a custom in Spain for the poorest girls to have the aid of the professional hairdresser. The second picture, painted with effectiveness and spirit, and with a keen sense of character, shows the humours of a Spanish fair in a long, well-arranged composition. The most prominent figure—that of an itinerant pedlar coqueting a pair of mayas—is capital in expression. Mr. Hayllar will maintain his hold on popular favour with his pleasant study of a sleeping infant entitled "Rosy Slumber" (124), and his more important picture, "The Wounded Finger." A little toddler of three has hurt its finger in a blacksmith's shop, perhaps had it squeezed in the vice close by, and the kindly old blacksmith (a most comical contrast to the pretty child) is tenderly binding it up. The way in which the child sympathetically holds the finger of the unhurt hand shows close observation: the interior effect is broadly rendered, and the touch is skilfully descriptive.

Here we must pause in our review of a singularly varied and interesting exhibition.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is difficult to imagine anything more deadly lively than the early meetings have been, and there is hardly a race worth recording at any of them. On the second day at Nottingham, Fan was actually returned a winner. It is the first time since 1867 that she has so far forgotten herself, and Ada Penelope's stumble probably gave her the victory on this occasion. Perambulator won again at Liverpool; and Governess seems at last to have found a suitable mate in Saunterer, for their son is a decided improvement on the gigantic Pedagogue and Co., though, as old Sallist just managed to give him 29 lb., he cannot be very grand. The race for the Grand National was perhaps the most remarkable on record. In a field of twenty-three the first, second, third, and fourth favourites actually finished exactly in that order, so the "talent" on this occasion well earned their name. The victory of Lord Coventry's discarded jockey was well received, for George Stevens is one of the few men who really know how to ride over this course, and have the patience to wait. The finish between The Colonel (11 st. 12 lb.) and The Doctor (11 st. 7 lb.) was the best that has taken place since Alcibiade and Hall Court (both of whom ran on this occasion) struggled in head-and-head in 1865; but, in spite of the latter's fine turn of speed, The Colonel fairly wore him out at the finish. The double winner carried 19 lb. more than last year, when he must have had a great deal in hand; he is shortly to be sold by auction, and it will be interesting to see what price such a high-class steeplechaser will fetch. There is really no reason why he should not win a third Grand National, as he could not have much weight to carry, and Wednesday's field was an exceptionally good one. Fan went through her annual performances with great accuracy, jumping two fences, then falling into a ditch, refusing three or four times, and quietly walking back to the inclosure. Pearl Diver (12 st. 7 lb.) ran a great horse, as had he been ridden out, he would have been close up with the two leaders; and Primrose's (10 st. 12 lb.) position did not belie her recent performances; she ran under several disadvantages, as the over-powered Mr. Brockton and bolted in the plough, and, moreover, one of the stirrup-leathers broke. Alcibiade (10 st. 12 lb.) again performed respectably; but Hall Court (10 st. 12 lb.) seems quite used up. It is a remarkable fact that not a single accident of any description occurred in the race.

The Quorn have been exceedingly lucky in getting a master like Mr. Copeland. He is a nice weight, rides well to hounds, and he and Mrs. Copeland are both popular in Melton Mowbray, where they have resided for some seasons, at Craven Lodge. It will be remembered that he was on the very point of taking the mastership when the late Marquis of Hastings succeeded Mr. Clowes. Mr. Musters has lent him all his hounds; and Gilliard, who has well won his spurs over Leicestershire, continues as huntsman. Mr. Musters's hunter sale will be much looked forward to by the heavyweights. We hear that Goddard Morgan leaves the Bramham Moor, which has been given to change in this respect since old Treadwell's day. Judging from his success this season, Mr. Fox will no doubt hunt his own pack a good deal in future. There is also a talk of considerable change in the York and Ainsty.

Only three Waterloo dogs ran in the North and South Lancashire Stakes at Lytham, and again Bed of Stone was invincible, beating My Goodness in the run-up. This wonderful fawn puppy has run nearly thirty courses this season, and only known defeat by Commodore in the first round of the Waterloo Cup. Cataclysm and Bab at the Bowster divided the Clifton Cup, although the former had made short work of "Bab" in the third tier of the Waterloo prize. Both the Craven and the Uffington Cups filled well at Ashdown, with sixty-four each. In the former, the handsome, heavy-shouldered Cock Robin ran better than ever he did in his life; but Rhoda, a daughter of old Rebe, was too much for him at last; and then, in spite of being rather lame, beat Bacchante, who fought hard for the honour of Lancashire.

The football-match of the season took place at the Oval on Saturday last. It was between England and Scotland; but, instead of the customary fifteen, only eleven men played on each side. J. Kirkpatrick, the well-known captain of the Civil Service Club, commanded the "foreigners," of whom W. H. Gladstone was one, and his Parliamentary labours do not seem to have spoilt the play for which he was so celebrated at Eton. C. W. Alcock was captain of the English team, and A. Baker and E. Freeth, another Civil Servant, were, perhaps, his most useful assistants. For an hour and a quarter the ball was generally close to the Scotch goal; but a very long and somewhat lucky kick sent it between the English posts, which were most unaccountably left quite undefended. The play for the last few minutes was desperate and exciting, and just before the game terminated a brilliant run by Baker made the game a draw. There seems little hope of another game this season.

The champion at billiards has, probably, saved us from having to chronicle "the longest break on record" for some time, as we doubt if he will ever surpass his Totnes performance. Stanley was his opponent in an exhibition match, and the unfortunate man had to look on for half an hour while Cook made 167 spot strokes, broken only by a single cannon, the break terminating for 512.

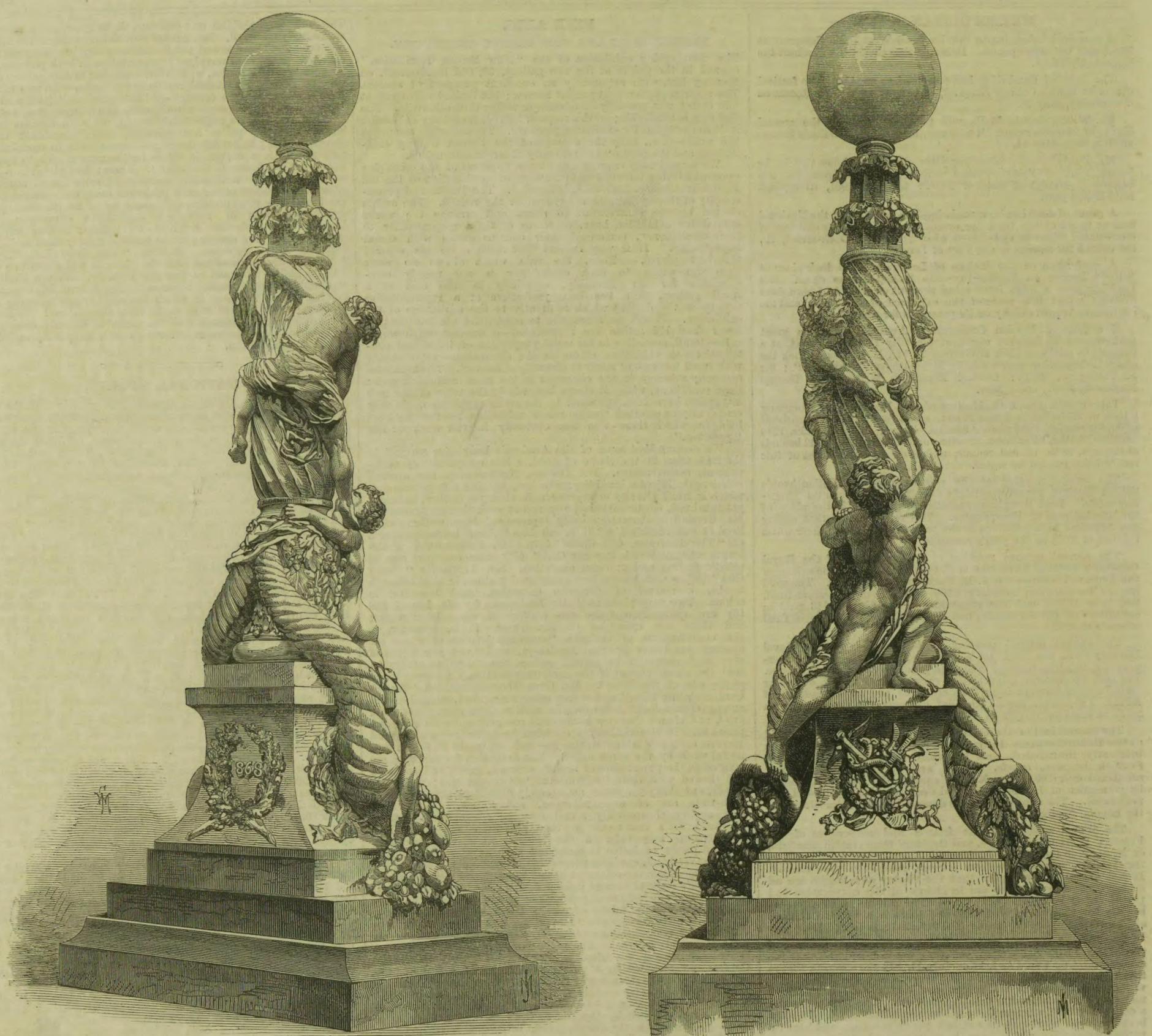
The Scotch office of Queen's Remembrancer has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Stair Agnew, the present secretary to the Lord Advocate.

At a Consistory held at Rome, on Tuesday, the Right Rev. Daniel M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe, was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, after holding the Bishopric of Raphoe since May, 1861.

It is announced from Ismailia that the *Messageries Impériales* steamer Hooghly has passed through the Suez Canal with the mails from India, China, and Japan, thus commencing the postal service by that route.

A melancholy accident has taken place at Siena. A meeting was being held of a working men's benefit society, at which about 300 members were present. The floor of the room gave way, and nearly all the persons fell with it to the floor beneath. Two were killed and more than eighty were injured.

Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, states, in reference to the Easter volunteer review, that that company proposes to issue return tickets from London to Brighton, and also from all country stations (beyond a distance of, say, ten miles from Brighton) available from Wednesday, April 12, to Wednesday, April 20, both days inclusive.

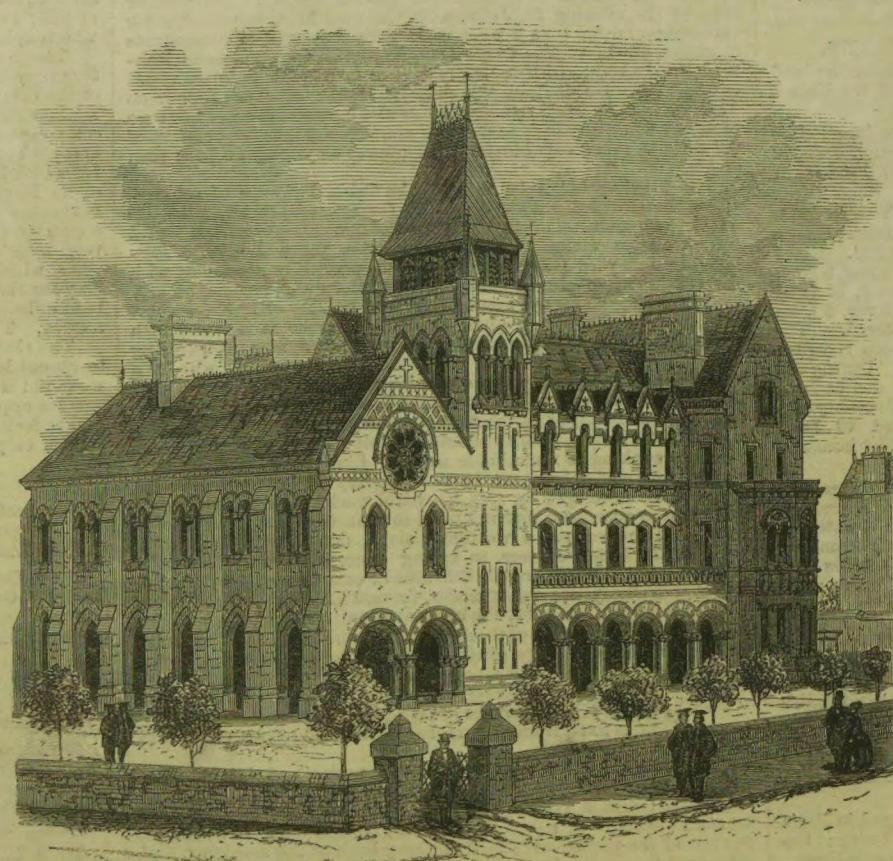


LAMPS ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

OUR two Illustrations of ornamental lamp standards, which have lately been erected on the Thames Embankment Terrace, show the artistic design, which has an elegant effect, and is an interesting work of sculpture. The boys climbing the shaft, one handing up the torch to the other, with which to kindle the light in the glass globe above, form a pretty composition. The cornucopias, pouring out their gifts of plenty, may be typical of the reward of British commercial industry, as displayed on the banks of the Thames; while another device on one of the panels below, composed of the caduceus and trident, symbolises the mercantile spirit and maritime enterprise of this nation. The other panel presents a bold oak-wreath, within which is the date of the opening of the Embankment. The whole design is intended to harmonise with the lions' heads, by the same artist, which appear on the river front of the pedestals, both on the north and south sides. The artist who modelled the designs is Mr. Butler. The Coalbrookdale Company has executed these standards in metal.

COATHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The new buildings of Sir W. Turner's Grammar School have been recently erected at Coatham, near Redcar, in Yorkshire, by order of the Court of Chancery, instead of the old school-house at Kirkleatham, about two miles distant. The school was founded in 1676, and endowed with land, now producing about £450 a year, by Sir W. Turner, a merchant and Lord Mayor of London, "under whose wise and just administration (says Burnet) the rebuilding of the City after the Great Fire advanced so fast that he would have been chosen Lord Mayor the ensuing year, but he declined." The new building is a handsome structure in the Italian-Gothic style, 100 ft. in length, with a depth of 50 ft. It is surmounted by a tower, rising to a considerable height. It contains the school-room, dining-hall, class-rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, and other requisite accommodation, with a suitable residence for the Head Master, and apartments for the second master. The cost of the building was about £5000. The architect was Mr. C. J. Adams, of Stockton-on-Tees. This school, within a short distance by rail of those rapidly-growing towns, Middlesborough and Stockton, has a most favourable position, close to the fine sea-beach of Redcar, and its advantages will be appreciated in that part of the country.



SIR WILLIAM TURNER'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COATHAM, REDCAR.

THE OLD PALACE OF BHURPORE.

The native State of Bhurpore, under the protection and management of a British Residency, is a territory as large as Yorkshire,

with half a million of people, situated west of Agra. Its inhabitants are of the Hindoo race called Jauts, who revolted against the Mohammedan empire of Delhi some thirty years before the British conquests in Bengal; and their Rajahs, at one period of the eighteenth century, obtained a considerable share of power. The city of Bhurpore, thirty-four miles distant from Agra, was then large and populous, and, being defended by earthen walls 60 ft. thick, and by a wide and deep ditch, which could be filled from a neighbouring lake, it seemed almost impregnable. In 1805, the ruler of Bhurpore having taken part with our enemy, Holkar, Prince of the Mahrattas, this city was besieged by Lord Lake, without success, and with great loss on our side. But it was captured in another war, twenty years afterwards, by an army under Lord Combermere, who undermined the walls. The fortifications have since been allowed to fall into ruin, and the palace, shown in our Illustration, is a mere wreck of its former magnificence. The Hindoos regard Bhurpore as a place under the peculiar favour of their god, Krishna, who is said to have appeared fighting in its defence in the sieges of 1805.

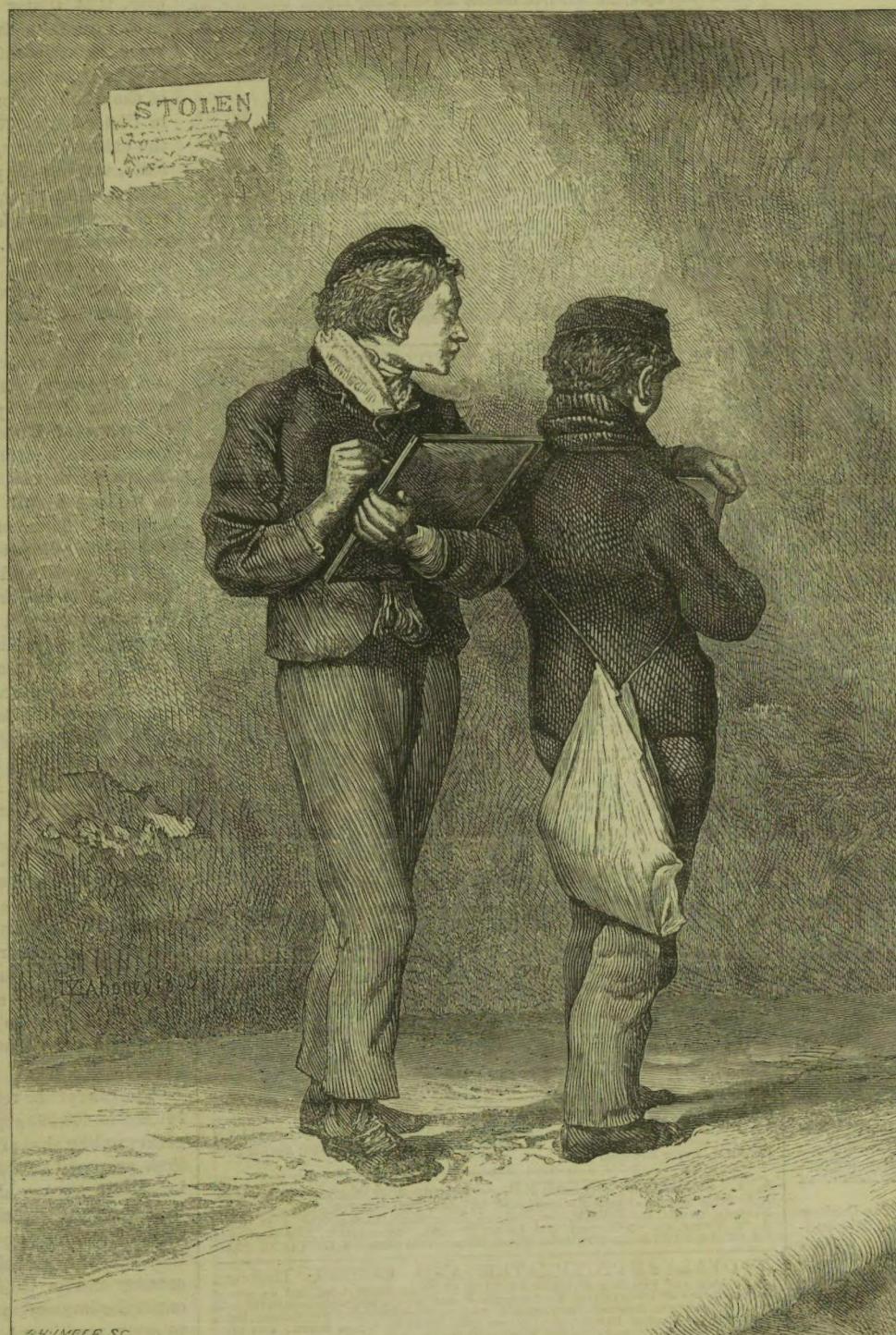
LECTURES ON SCULPTURE.

The Professor of Sculpture at the Royal Academy, Mr. Weeks, R.A., gave his third and fourth lectures on Monday week and Monday last. The subject of the third was the rules of composition. It was full of practical instruction. It began with a reference to the predominant line, whether perpendicular, slanting, or horizontal, of a statue or group; the suitableness of these lines, respectively, to different expressions of motive and feeling; and the mode in which they are to be reconciled with the varying contour of the living body, with the free action of the limbs, and with graceful undulations in the form. The use of drapery to set off the action, the introduction of supporting pieces, where needful, in the shape of proper subsidiary articles in the representation, and the different treatment required by the different nature of such materials as marble and bronze, were very clearly explained. Mr. Weeks commented on the examples of the Elgin Marbles, the Laccoon, the Apollo, and the Faun of Praxiteles; quoting, with regard to the last-mentioned statue, a well-known passage from Nathaniel Hawthorne's beautiful romance of "Transformation." In his fourth lecture, the Professor began with some remarks on style, as distinguished from manner—the former being the

result of an artistic recognition of essential characteristics in nature, and of the true principles of aesthetic science; while the latter, too apt to degenerate into mannerism, is the mere manifestation of individual temperament, or of conventional fashions and notions. The Greeks were commended as masters of style: their artists showed so little of mere manner that it would be doubtful, without some positive record, to whom the best works preserved to us should be ascribed. The Castor and Pollux, with their horses, on the Quirinal at Rome, were instanced in this observation; the one being attributed to Phidias and the other to Praxiteles, for no more certain reason than that the former seemed to be a work aiming at grandeur and the expression of power, the latter one aiming at grace and attractive beauty; and such were the reputed characteristics of those two sculptors. The general style, however, of each great school, or age of art-history, was a subject to be attentively studied; and Mr. Weekes advised his hearers to do this in the collection of casts at the Crystal Palace, which comprehends so wide a range of examples, Grecian, Medieval, Renaissance, and Modern. He devoted the concluding part of his lecture to Michel Angelo, for whose noble genius he expressed sincere admiration, but whose wayward impetuosity, and his pertinacious mannerism, had, upon the whole, exerted a bad influence on Tuscan art. Two large photographs of the monuments of Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici, in the Church of San Lorenzo, at Florence, with their gigantic reclining figures of Day and Night, Dawn and Twilight, were displayed in front of the desk; and, as the Professor called attention to their most striking features, he again and again drew forth murmurs of pleasure from the audience before him. The fifth lecture on Monday next.

"SUBTRACTION."

We have already had occasion to speak well of the clever, delicately-elaborated drawing by Mr. J. Mahony, which we have engraved from the current exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Mahony is one of a group of young figure-painters of merit, who in late years have materially strengthened the Junior Water-Colour Society, but whose works, while highly finished, are usually so modest in scale that they are very apt to be overlooked on a hasty inspection. A drawing the size of our Engraving is not calculated to compel the attention of the hasty or superficial observer. Size, however, is not a measure of merit in art; and small as is this drawing, its workmanship is complete and satisfactory, and would, therefore, admit of indefinite enlargement. The subject requires small comment. Two boys are on their way to school through winter's snow—"Creeping like snail unwilling to school." They are both in arrear with the day's task; they are both (though one is much older than the other) absorbed in the mysteries of "Subtraction;" so, at least, the title would lead us to suppose. But, as often happens, the younger boy is the greater mathematician. He relies upon his own powers of computation. Not so, however, with his companion; he is fain to borrow furtively the results of his young friend's calculations. Hence a compound or complex form of "Subtraction;" hence the *double entendre* of the title.



"SUBTRACTION," BY J. MAHONEY.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT-HOUSE AT POONAH.

The new mansion of the Governor of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of Poonah, seventy or eighty miles from the capital, is built on the Gunesh Khind estate, which was purchased by that Government in 1864. The situation is but a short distance from the military cantonments of Poonah and Kirkee, north of the city of Poonah. The house stands on a rising ground, and is separated by wide, raised terraces, with stone walls, from the surrounding park, which is well laid out and wooded. The building was designed by Mr. Turbshawe, late civil architect to the Bombay Government. It has been constructed, under the direction of Colonel M. Kennedy (chief engineer), by Mr. W. Stuart Howard, C.E.; the contractors for the internal fittings and decorations were Messrs. Donovan and Freeman, of Bombay. The materials of the building are chiefly the grey stone common in this part of India. The style of architecture is Italian, as shown in our view of the south-east front, with a large square tower, 100 ft. high, and a smaller tower, surmounted by an iron canopy and flagstaff, rising to the height of nearly 160 ft. The building is divided into two portions, containing respectively the state apartments and the private apartments. The state apartments, forming the south portion, comprise a reception-room, 90 ft. by 30 ft., with a bay or recess, 30 ft. by 10 ft., on the east and west sides, and with a recessed and raised music-gallery, of the same dimensions, on the south side. There is a hall of entrance, a ladies'-room, and a billiard-room, each with separate access to the reception-room. Next the billiard-room, on the north side, is the state dining-room, 60 ft. by 30 ft. The Governor's private residence is at the north end. It comprises noble suites of official and private rooms on its ground and upper floors. It is approached from a carriage-porch on the east, through a loggia, into a cortile, from which access is obtained to the different rooms. The original design was to have an impluvium in the centre of this cortile, an arrangement well suited for a tropical climate in the dry season, when water could be supplied artificially; but as the building will only be occupied by the Governor between June and October, the rainy season of the year in this part of India, it was deemed advisable on sanitary grounds to depart from that design, omitting the impluvium, and covering the aperture above with a large skylight, thereby converting the cortile into a high, dry, and spacious hall. The ground floor of this portion is taken up by a private drawing-room, breakfast-room, library, and the business rooms of his Excellency and his personal staff. The upper floor consists of a complete suite of sleeping apartments. It is approached by a noble staircase, 30 ft. by 20 ft., rising at the north-east corner of the cortile. The tower is to the south of the loggia. In it are a suite of sleeping apartments, topped by a belvedere. The smaller tower affords access to the rooms in the large tower, rising 18 ft. above the latter.

At various points on the estate residences are being constructed for the military and private secretaries and other members of his Excellency's personal staff. Quarters for the body-guard and Governor's band are also provided.



NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT GUNESH KHIND, POONAH, BOMBAY.

approval of Mr. Maguire, can hardly be esteemed unfavourable to the Irish nation. We do not look for much good from Mr. Bright's portion of the bill, which is designed to facilitate the creation of small freeholders by a Government loan of the purchase-money. The merits and advantages of such a class, though Mr. Mill and Mr. Samuelson, who see them in France, in Germany, or in Belgium, have much to say in their praise, and though Mr. Maguire desires their introduction in his own country, appear more than doubtful to an experienced farmer like Mr. Read of Norfolk. If this part of the proposed enactment should be a mere dead letter, from the unwillingness of the peasant farmers to buy estates burdened with annual payments far greater than their present rents, the State will be spared the trouble and risk of a general mortgagee. The serious financial and political inconveniences of placing the Government in such a relation towards a large number of Irish peasants were forcibly shown by Mr. Gregory and Mr. Brodrick; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Bright could not hear them. Upon the whole, it seems to us that the most successful operation of the measure will be to induce landlords everywhere to grant leases for thirty-one years, to any decent and trustworthy tenants they may have, in order to escape the liability to pay damages for any disturbance of the holding. We believe the agricultural economy and social prosperity of the country will be much better advanced by encouraging good leasehold tenures of long duration, than by making every cultivator the freehold proprietor of his own land. To effect the former object by the indirect persuasion of a law rendering the grant of a lease the only alternative of exposure to some pecuniary loss, may be the real intention of her Majesty's Ministers. The device is rather ingenious. It was suggested, we think, by one or two very able and well-informed writers upon the question last autumn. We hope the credit will be given where it is due.

The four hundred gentlemen of the National Education League, with the Welsh Dissenters and others, who crowded the Prime Minister, the President and the Vice-President of the Council, in the official precincts of Downing-street, on Wednesday, must be supposed to know what they are doing; and we should be sorry to accuse them of an intention to defeat Mr. Forster's Education Bill. Yet their demands for its alteration, if complied with by the Government, will assuredly prevent its passing into law, because they are so opposed to the wishes of the most influential classes throughout the country that it would be hopeless to put the scheme in execution. A compromise with the managers and supporters of the existing schools, in which there is some religious instruction, is requisite in order that they may be embraced within the proposed system of district organisation and adopted as "public elementary schools," to be aided by the local rate. The difficulty is to provide for this object without bestowing the public money on sectarian religious teaching. In the view of our Liberal statesmen the problem is solved by an understanding that the State, through the Committee of Council, or the parish or borough, through its School Board appointed by the Vestry or Town Council, will pay only for the secular part of the instruction, leaving the managers of each school to give whatever religious instruction they please. But, in order that no parents who object to the religious instruction may be debarred from sending their children to partake of the secular instruction, the famous "conscience clause" has been devised, obliging the school managers to exempt the child, upon demand of the parent, from attending the religious worship and learning the catechism or religious formulary used in the school. This condition, however, does not satisfy the National Education League, who insist upon limiting the religious instruction of the whole school—a Church school, a British school, a Wesleyan or Roman Catholic school, if adopted by the Local Board—to certain hours of the week; all the remainder of the teaching to be strictly secular for all the scholars alike. We think the demand unfair and unreasonable, so far as the schools already existing are concerned, and inexpedient with regard to any schools hereafter created by the voluntary efforts of religious associations. With regard to any schools that may be established by the District Board wholly at the public cost, a provision to secure the uniformly unsectarian character of their whole teaching is obviously just. But we hope the League will be wise, and not stand in the way of a scheme of National Education which admits, though it does not establish, all the various interests and opinions of the nation. Are they afraid that religion will bite, if it be not shut up in a separate room?

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of Windsor Castle on Wednesday week. Princess Louisa and Prince Christian rode out. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney and the Right Hon. R. Lowe arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer dined with her Majesty.

On the following day the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the castle grounds. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Viscountess Sydney, took a drive. Princess Louisa and Prince Leopold walked out. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. The Countess of Macclesfield and General Sir William Knollys were in attendance. The Right Hon. R. Lowe left the castle. Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Lord Chamberlain dined with her Majesty.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. The Duchess of St. Albans, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and General the Hon. C. Grey, dined with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Louisa, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked out. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, left the castle for Marlborough House, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and General Sir William Knollys. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney have left the

castle. Prince and Princess Christian and Earl Granville dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the neighbourhood of the castle. Prince Leopold walked out. The Duke of Nemours and Princesses Marguerite and Blanche of Orleans visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Lord Napier of Magdala arrived at the castle, and dined with the Queen.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the castle grounds. Lord Napier of Magdala left the castle. At a quarter to four o'clock the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. Her Majesty travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 9th Lancers. The Dowager Duchess of Athole, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Du Plat were in attendance. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, Mrs. Tait, and Mr. Theodore Martin dined with the Queen.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked in the grounds of the palace. Subsequently the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, drove out. Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Arthur Helps had the honour of an interview with her Majesty at the palace. The Queen held a Drawingroom, which is described below. Princess Louisa, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Lord Frederic Kerr, visited the Cripples' Home and Female Refuge, Northumberland House. Prince Leopold, attended by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, arrived at the palace from Windsor Castle. In the evening Princess Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Miss Grey, and Lord F. Kerr, went to the Queen's Theatre.

The Queen held a Levée at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her wish to open the new building of the University of London in person. The event will take place, in all probability, in May next.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Duchess (Dowager) of Athole as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Wrottesley and Lord Frederic Kerr have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Mr. W. G. Cusins "Master of the Music," in the place of Mr. Anderson, resigned. This post, the duties of which have been mainly fulfilled by Mr. Cusins for some years past, includes the direction of the Court music, as well as of her Majesty's private band.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held her first Drawingroom this season, on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House. Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and his sons, Prince Ali Kudr Hussun Ali Bahadour and Prince Soleiman Kudr Wahid Ali Bahadour, were present at the Court.

The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, under the command of the Marquis of Normanby, and the Yeoman of the Guard, under the command of the Duke of St. Albans, were on duty at the palace. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family.

In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Codrington, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a rich black-ribbed silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds and opals over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and brooch of diamonds and opals, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of rose-coloured velvet, trimmed with Honiton lace, and a petticoat of rose-coloured satin with flounces of Honiton lace looped with bouquets of azalea; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Head-dress, diamonds, feathers, and veil. Orders—Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, and Danish orders.

Princess Louisa wore a train of mauve moire antique, trimmed with fringed satin, and a petticoat of white silk trimmed with rich Irish point. Head-dress, feathers, veil, and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the order of St. Isabel, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a rich blue silk dress with a tunic of white Irish lace, the latter looped up with forget-me-nots and bows of blue silk ribbon. Her Royal Highness's head-dress consisted of forget-me-nots and blue silk ribbon.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Mlle. Ralouka Musurus, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow, the North German Ambassador and Countess de Bernstorff, the French Ambassador, the Salvador Minister, the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Hochschild, the Greek Minister and Mlle. Amelie Brailas Armeni, the Bavarian Minister, the Brazilian Minister and Madame de Almeida Aras, the Netherlands Minister and Baroness Gevers, the Belgian Minister and Baroness de Beauhieu, the United States Minister and Mrs. Motley, the Italian Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Portuguese Minister, the Persian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, and Colonel Bagot. The Honduras Minister and Madame Gutierrez, and the Danish Envoy and Madame Bulow were prevented by indisposition from attending the Court.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentations were made in the diplomatic circle:—His Excellency the Marquis Taparelli d'Azeglio and Mons. Le Comte Lucchino dal Verme.

The general circle was attended by the customary officers of State.

The following presentations to the Queen were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Mrs. Allen	Lady Cornelia Guest
Mrs. Percy Anderson	Lady Laura Hampton
Miss Ruth Pleydell Bouverie	Mrs. Ralph Lingen
Miss Charlotte Boyle	Miss Emily Loch
Mrs. Brewer	Miss Anna Lambert
The Marchioness of Blandford	The Lord Mayor
Sir Joseph Causton	Viscountess Mahon
Lady Fanny Spencer Churchill	The Lady Mayoress
Lord and Lady Castletown of Upper Ossory	Lady Blanche Morris
Lady Causton	Miss Lucy Philimore
Miss Dowling	Lady Julia Richardson Robertson
Mrs. William Pitt Draffen	Mrs. Dawson Rowley
Mrs. Edward Drummond	Miss Smyth
Miss Drummond	Mrs. Frederick C. Smith
Mrs. Miss Ewart	Mrs. Strange
Sir Thomas Gibbons Frost	Mrs. Geo. O. Trevelyan
Miss Georgiana Evans Freke	Lady Frances Vane Tempest
Lady Frost	Lady Tombs
Mr. George Stewart Forbes	Lady Ernest Vane Tempest
Mrs. Edward Fellowes	Mrs. Grant-Thorold
Miss Edith Gladstone	Miss Verner
Lord and Lady Greville of Clonyn	Mrs. Wilberforce
Mrs. Henry Graham	Lady Wentworth
	Mrs. Waller

The Drawingroom was also attended by about a hundred other ladies and gentlemen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales had three days' hunting with the Burton hounds during his visit, last week, to Mr. Henry Chaplin, at Burghers Chantrey, Lincoln.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness visited Lincoln Cathedral. The Prince, attended by Captain Ellis and Colonel Kingscote, returned to Marlborough House in the evening.

The Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, returned the same evening to Marlborough House, from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Princess, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, drove out. The Prince attended the House of Lords. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Strand Theatre.

On Tuesday the Prince hunted with the Earl of Macclesfield's hounds, near Thame. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Christian, drove in the parks. Princess Louisa visited the Princess at Marlborough House. Princess Marguerite d'Orléans also visited the Princess. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to a dance given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at their residence in St. James's-square.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses attended the Queen's Drawingroom. In the evening the Princess, accompanied by Princess Louisa, went to the Gaiety Theatre.

Thursday was the seventh anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses had a small and early dance in the evening.

The Prince and Princess will leave Marlborough House on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, at Kimbolton Castle.

The Princess has contributed a donation of twenty-five guineas to the Norwich Jenny Lind Infirmary for Sick Children.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of Holland visited Penzance on Saturday last. Her Majesty was received, upon her arrival, by the Mayor of Penzance. The Queen proceeded to Land's End and Lurgan Rock, and, upon her return, lunched at the Queen's Hotel, Penzance. Her Majesty returned the same evening to Torquay. The Queen has arrived in London.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party, on Saturday last, at Gloucester House.

His Excellency the North German Ambassador and Countess Bernstoff had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at the Embassy, Carlton House-terrace.

The Duchess of Marlborough had a small and early dance, on Tuesday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The Prince and Princess of Wales and a select company were present.

Countess De Grey resumed her evening parties, on Saturday night, at the Lord President of the Council's residence in Carlton-gardens. The réunion was attended by the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps and by a large assemblage of the fashionable world.

Mrs. Childers had a reception, on Saturday last, at the First Lord's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall. A numerous and distinguished company assembled. Previously to the réunion, the First Lord and Mrs. Childers entertained a party at dinner.

Countess Cowper received a distinguished company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at her residence in St. James's-square.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey had a dinner party, yesterday week, at their residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon entertained a select company at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney entertained Prince and Princess Christian and a select company at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's.

Lord and Lady Dufferin had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Hatherley had a dinner party, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Great George-street.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley entertained Prince and Princess Christian and a distinguished company at dinner on Monday evening.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday night.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The Manchester Education Bill Committee and the Education Union have each published a series of proposed amendments to the Elementary Education Bill of the Government. The Manchester committee consider that the time allowed for bringing the bill into operation is excessive, and they would make the rate-provided schools undenominational. They point out that if the permissive power to compel attendance at school be left with local boards, non-attendance may be a crime in one district and no offence in another. The committee of the union would substitute indirect for direct compulsion, except in the case of vagrant children.

At a conference of thirty members of Parliament, yesterday week—under the presidency of Mr. George Dixon—it was determined, on behalf of the members of the Education League, that when the bill comes on, at later stages, the question of free schools shall not be pressed, but the following points shall be persisted in:—The universality of school boards, absolute compulsion of attendance, separation of hours for religious teaching from hours for secular teaching, and the unsectarian character of new schools founded and supported by rates.

On Monday evening the Mayor of Birmingham presided over a meeting in the Townhall of that borough, at which a resolution was adopted pointing out what were considered defects in the bill, and declaring in favour of "free, unsectarian, and compulsory" instruction, supported by local rates and supplemented by Government grants.

A large deputation from the Education League waited upon Mr. Gladstone, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and Mr. Forster, at Downing-street, on Wednesday, to state the objections of that body to certain provisions of the Government bill. Mr. Gladstone afterwards received a deputation from the Welsh Educational Alliance. The Prime Minister promised to give careful consideration to the views expressed by the members of the deputations.

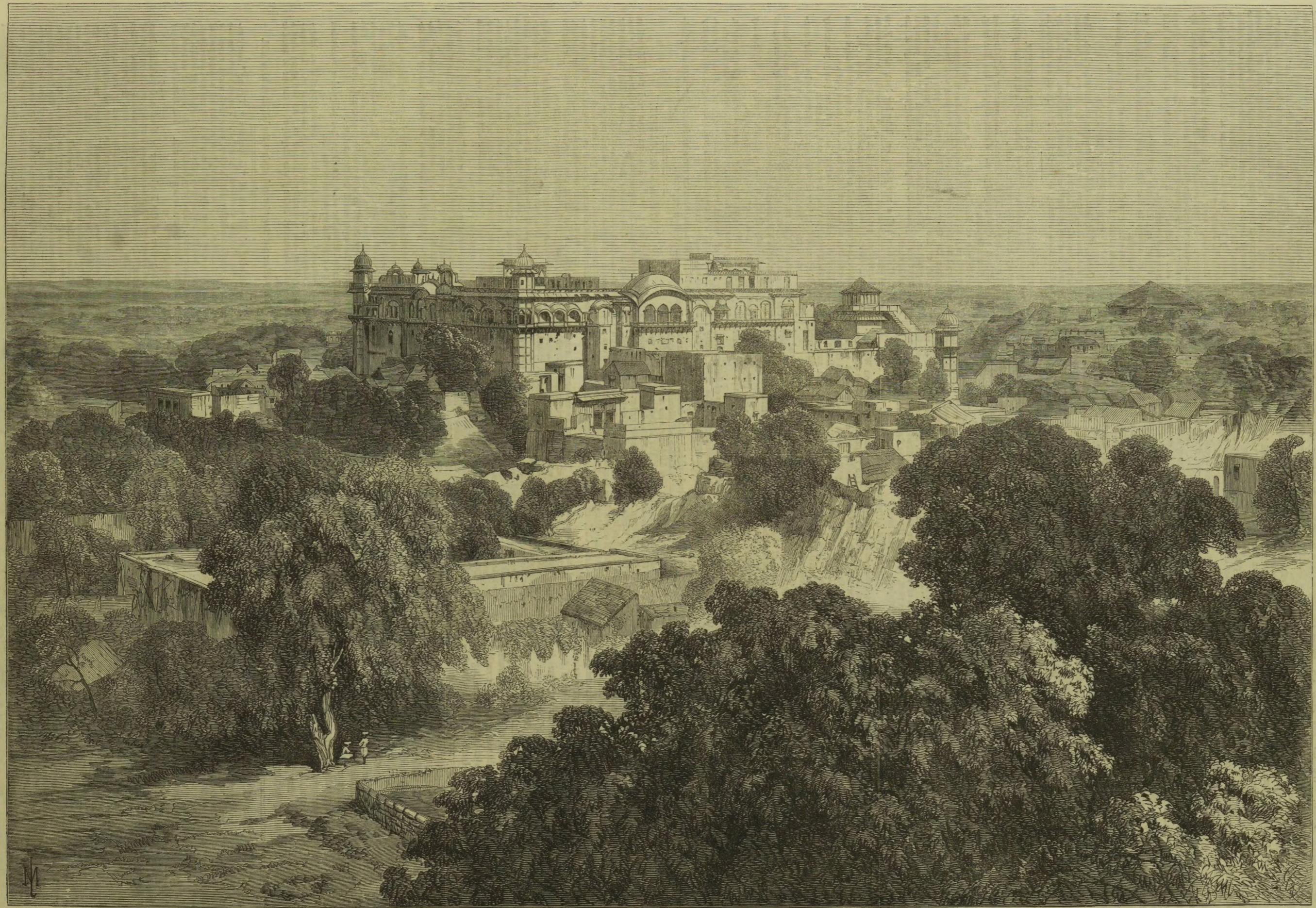
The Central Chamber of Agriculture has adopted a resolution expressing a qualified approval of the bill.

The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture discussed the bill on Saturday, but gave only a qualified approval to the measure. The compulsory system was generally objected to. At the same time a considerable amount of feeling was displayed in favour of secular education.

Many other meetings for and against the bill have been held.

The hearing of the case of "Grimstone v. Timms" was concluded in the Probate Court on Thursday. The suit involves the validity of a will made by Mr. Hutley, who died worth property estimated at £150,000. His widow, to whom he left a large part of the property, soon after his death married his medical attendant, Dr. Timms; but the relatives disputed the will on the ground of the testator's incapacity. The jury found that the testator was not of sound mind when he made his last will. The Court accordingly pronounced against it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation from the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, on the subject of the malt tax. In his reply to the statement made by several of the members of the deputation of the grievances of agriculturists in consequence of the tax, Mr. Lowe admitted that it was impossible to raise seven millions sterling per annum from one article without serious inconvenience. He expressed himself, moreover, very anxious that agriculturists should not think their grievances were overlooked by the Government. The entire removal of the tax was out of the question, because it would affect fifteen millions of the revenue; but he should be happy to be able to reduce it or to alter the incidence of the tax so as to lessen the inconvenience caused by it.—Mr. Lowe also received a deputation on the proposal to lower the rate of interest allowed by the savings banks. Against this proposal it was urged by Mr. T. Baring, M.P., that the savings banks encouraged thrift among the poor. Mr. Lowe replied that since 1844 the Government had lost over three millions and a quarter by allowing too high a rate, and he did not think the whole nation should be taxed for the benefit of a class.



THE OLD PALACE AT BHURPORE, INDIA.
SEE PAGE 264.



PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.
SEE PAGE 278.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

With a Government which is irresistible in Parliamentary strength, and an Opposition which does not oppose, it is difficult to strike features into debates. Although it was apparent that the House of Commons at its meeting on Monday—the Irish Land Bill being imminent—was in good spirits, and quite ready to be excited, it turned out that there was nothing to excite. Possibly so abnormal a discussion never took place. The order of things was inverted: for, whereas it is usual, almost to a fixed custom, that leaders should begin and end great debates on each evening that they occur, and little men take up a centre position, it now happened that the lesser oracles were in the van as well as in the centre; and so things were more or less dreary. Circumstances have recently occurred which have caused it to be generally known that Mr. Bryan is a good master of hounds; and this possibly may have been a reason why he should have been selected to conduct the opposition to the bill, on behalf of the other members of the extreme Irish "Left."

Considering that the "country" which he had now to cross was to a certain extent new to him, he really did very well; nor should it be left out of sight that a gentleman who has to lead just twelve congeners is in a situation not too encouraging. It was clear from the first that Captain White, who seconded the motion for the rejection of the bill, felt that he had personally something to explain away, else he would probably not have been so earnest in his protest against having any particular desire to keep his seat in the House, a position which he almost in so many words treated as anything but—say—a fashionable one. He was, however, very successful in smoothing over the angularity of the situation, by means of most correct elocution, just sufficiently tinged with emphasis; and by an ingenious exposition of his reasons, wholly disinterested as he implied, for being found in the front of the little band which has inscribed fixity of tenure on its banner. Notwithstanding that neither the mover nor seconder of the amendment had done anything provocative of reply, yet it would have been more in accordance with the order of debate if some member of the Government had followed them. But no one stirred anywhere, and so Mr. O'Reilly Dease was allowed to intervene. To say that this gentleman is singular and erratic in his speech and eccentric in his demeanour would be putting the state of facts very mildly. A short while before this particular evening he had exhibited himself in a most rhapsodical strain of observation, and was profuse of the most fantastic gesticulation, but, withal, with so much good-humour beaming over him that any laughter which he caused was almost sympathetic. The recollection of his former escapade was so strong that now, when he appeared to intend to be reasonable and quiet, his extravagance was taken for granted, and every sentence was followed by bursts of laughter, when probably there was no real reason for it. Another instance of the odd condition of the discussion was afforded by the fact that he was succeeded by Sir Harvey Bruce, whose general place, even in Irish debates, is in what may without offence be called the ruck; and so the talk dragged on for many a long hour, the only episodes being a speech from Mr. Kavanagh, which was neat, sensible, and at times pointed, was listened to attentively, and he himself applauded when he concluded; and the intervention of Mr. George Gregory, one of the members for Sussex, who, being a solicitor, may have been stirred by an observation of Mr. Bagwell, that, if this bill became law, it would be necessary for every landed proprietor in Ireland to keep an attorney *en permanence* on his premises. There ought, perhaps, to be included in "episodes" a remarkably able speech of Mr. Brodrick, who, though an English county member, is connected by family with land in Ireland, and who has evidently studied the question now in consideration with care and candour. The very top of dulness had been attained ere Mr. Chichester Fortescue rose—and of a surety he did nothing to dispel its reign. Careful, precise, and minute, no doubt, he was; but he was positively wearying; and a broad hint from the House was taken by Mr. Gladstone, and by him conveyed to the speaker, to come at once to the sentimental sentences which are the conventional conclusion of a Ministerial speech. It is undeniable that Dr. Ball was rousing. In his quietest moods he is so loud and emphatic that everyone must attend to him; while those who listen attentively to him will always perceive that a vein of ingenuity dealing with his side of a question underlies even his most declamatory ebullitions.

The opening of the discussion on the second night was certainly not dull, for Mr. Maguire has qualifications of voice, language, and sentiment which prevent inattention, if they do not suggest conviction. In a certain sense, too, he is a representative man on this land question; and so what he had to say was likely to be listened to. The succession to him of Mr. Ward-Hunt was in the nature of a surprise, though on reflection it was not unnatural that the Opposition should put up an exceedingly typical country gentleman early in the discussion. Somehow it seemed as if Mr. Hunt did not wholly like his task; for whereas it might have been expected that he would give illustrations drawn from his personal experience on a land question, he appeared rather to eschew the landlord phase of the subject, and to have crammed himself from bluebooks with perfunctory retrospective reasoning. It may be that there was mutual gladness in himself and the House when he concluded, having done what in him lay to relegate the debate to its former low-level standard. Perhaps it was good tactics to lay on the Attorney-General for England to reply to Dr. Ball, instead of, as might have been supposed, the new Solicitor-General for Ireland, inasmuch as the opposition speech was better blocked by the exact forensic dealing with it of Sir Robert Collier, who, by-the-way, was curiously *naïf* when he said, in a way which made it sound like a general proposition, that "he had no fear of a great quantity of litigation," at which the laugh of the House was ready and hearty, while possibly the learned gentleman's astonishment at the unwonted sound was extreme. It can hardly be said that Mr. G. H. Moore came out successfully in the new character of an approving and almost satisfied patriotic member. No doubt the feelings and opinions which he delivered were almost genial, and the expression of his countenance and his demeanour were those of a man who desired to be pleasant. But he has so trained his voice and so moulded his rhetoric that even when he is saying benevolent things he speaks in a rasping tone, and he seems, as it were, struggling with a desire to bite some one. He is, it may be truly said, a master of copious language, and excels as a phrase-maker, not by any means in the deteriorating sense of that term; and he is, if not exactly epigrammatic, certainly very antithetic. By this time there had arisen a spirit of competition all over the House, and a dozen members would spring to their feet whenever there was a chance of a hearing; and it was out of even such a number that The O'Donoghue was selected. His speech was, as usual, composed of well-rounded, almost elegant, sentences; but this time it seemed as if there was less matter in it than ordinary, perhaps for the very sufficient reason that his cue is more attack than defence, which latter was this time his line. When Mr. Henley presented himself, he was palpably in a state, so to speak, of resurrection—that is, he seemed to have cast off the weight of the last three or four years, and to be in the full possession of that special faculty of his which enables him to pick holes in the clauses of a measure to such an extent that, if they are not rapidly plugged, would go far to scuttling it. It is the fashion to talk of Mr. Henley's acuteness and sagacity as founded upon abstract honesty; and no doubt this is the fact; but often, when one is listening to him, one is impressed with the idea that he is astucious in the sense which is often applied to persons who are not by habit or profession necessarily scrupulous. He seems to chuckle over an ingenious sophism as keenly as any professed advocate, and to drive a coach and six through an Act of Parliament with a zest which springs at least in some degree from a sense of having done a neatly clever thing. On this occasion he was especially welcome; for, as it were, he spiced a debate which was growing tasteless enough. When Mr. Dowse appeared in his new character of a law officer of the Crown, he was an object of as much curiosity as he could have desired. Obviously he had no intention of contributing more bursts of facetiousness to the discussion, and, as was proved in the event, was prepared with a most able and powerful argument in favour of every section of the bill. He began in a business-like manner, and doubtless would in the main have preserved that style all through his speech if he had been proof against temptation; for the House

would have him in a merry vein. They took every "if" and "and" which he uttered as a quip; and if he used the words "right honourable gentleman" with a slight emphasis there was a burst of mirth, as if he had made a good joke. Once betrayed into a jest, it was all over with him, and so he fooled the House to the top of its bent, and made, as Solicitor-General for Ireland, precisely the same kind of speech as those with which he was wont to set the House in roars when he was unofficial Mr. Dowse on a back bench. It is undoubted that even Mr. Gladstone could not contain his laughter; but it is to be doubted whether, after all, he did not "judiciously grieve" over a development which is not exactly that desirable in one who is to be his chief assistant in the conduct of the bill.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

The Dissolved Districts and Unions Bill was reported as amended in Committee; the Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford Railway Bill was read the second time; and the Newport (Isle of Wight) G. S. Bill, and the Runcorn, Weston, and Halton Water Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply Mr. D. Dalrymple called attention to the necessity of treating habitual drunkards as lunatics. Mr. Bruce pointed out that the proposal was surrounded by difficulties. After some discussion, Mr. Dalrymple said he would bring in a bill.

Colonel Barttelot moved a resolution declaring it to be expedient to impose duty on beer and on brewers, and to take off the malt tax. A long discussion followed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the course proposed would involve great difficulties; but he promised to consider the question, and if he could not agree to the proposition he would give good reason why. After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Navy Estimates, and passed several of the votes. Upon the vote for the dockyards and naval establishments at home and abroad, Mr. J. D. Lewis called attention to the circumstances under which recent discharges had taken place in the dockyards. In reply, Mr. Childers said that according to the rule of service no workman was entitled to a gratuity upon discharge unless his term of service had reached twenty years. With respect to the granting of railway passes to discharged men, they had been given in all cases where the circumstances were such as to justify the demand. In reply to other hon. members, Mr. Childers defended the keeping up of dockyard establishments upon the ground that if the Government were to depend entirely upon private enterprise for their ships they would find themselves in times of war entirely at the mercy of the contractors.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Monk to enable the officers employed in the Collector-General of Taxes' Office, in the city of Dublin, to vote at Parliamentary elections for that city; by the Lord Advocate, to amend the Act 23 and 24 Vict., c. 50, entitled "An Act to Abolish the Annuity Tax in Edinburgh and Montrose;" by Mr. Stansfeld, to make provision for the assessment of income tax and to amend the law relating to inland revenue; and by Mr. Vance, to amend the law relating to the appointment, duties, and payment of county coroners and expenses of inquests in Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Carnarvon questioned the Secretary for the colonies with reference to the withdrawal of troops from New Zealand. He urged that it was not wise to withdraw troops at a critical period in the history of a colony, and to stand by indifferent while the colony was involved in disasters. The noble Lord criticised the colonial policy of the Government at considerable length. Earl Granville justified the despatch he had recently sent out, and denied that it was open to the censure it had received. He contended that the military occupation of New Zealand by the Imperial Government was not required, and assured their Lordships that the state of New Zealand was more promising than it had been for the last ten years. He stated that the Government had no objection to allow some soldiers to remain in the colony to form the nucleus of a force for the service of the Colonial Government. After some remarks from Earl Grey and Lord Lyttelton, a motion for the production of correspondence was agreed to.

The Dissolved Districts Union Bill was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of Bownmont took the oaths and his seat for Roxburghshire, and Sir John Sinclair for Caithness-shire.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that, at the close of the debate upon the Irish Land Bill, he should state what measures Government proposed to take for the better security of life and property in Ireland.

Mr. Lowe said that communications had taken place between the English and French Governments in regard to a system of international coinage.

The Judges' Jurisdiction Bill, the Stamp Duty on Leases Bill, and the Tramways Bill were read the second time.

Mr. Buxton introduced a series of bills for the regulation of the government of London.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, Mr. Bryan moved that it be read the second time that day six months. It was, he said, the universal belief in Ireland that unless the Government acceded to amendments of so serious a character as to change altogether the character of the bill, it would fail to satisfy the people. The Government proposed by a bill of pains and penalties to prevent landlords from evicting their tenants, but such was the competition for land in Ireland that the House of Commons would pass no bill of that kind sufficiently severe to effect the object. What he desired to see in the bill were a distinct definition of the ancient customs of Ulster, and clauses providing that the labourer should be placed in direct communication with the landowner instead of having his holding from the tenant-farmer, and that the power of distraint for rent should be altogether abolished. The Government was strong, and might, if they chose, pass the bill as it stood; but if they thought that it would still be the cry of justice for Ireland they were grievously mistaken.

The amendment was seconded by Captain White, who represents the constituency that has recently been wooed by O'Donovan Rossa and Kickham. The hon. and gallant member declared that he was not acting under pressure from his constituents; but he felt that nothing but a sweeping measure would satisfy the people of Ireland.

Mr. O'Reilly Dease suggested that the objections taken by Mr. Bryan and Captain White could be better dealt with in Committee than at the present stage. He considered the Government measure good on the whole, and he should support the second reading.

Sir Harvey Bruce criticised various provisions of the bill, and expressed a hope that it would only pass in a modified form.

Mr. Bagwell declared for improving the bill in Committee, where he hoped it would undergo considerable revision.

Sir F. W. Heygate charged the Government with fostering and promoting the agitation in Ireland, and defended the landlords from the charges of tyranny and oppression.

The debate was continued by Mr. Gregory, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Agar Ellis, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Pim, and Mr. Brodrick.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue said that, as compared with all former attempts at legislation upon the subject, the Government bill was at least simple in its operation. It took the custom of Ulster, where that custom existed, and legalised it; and, where it or a similar custom did not exist, it enacted the observance of rules based upon the custom of Ulster, but adapted to the particular part of the country to which they applied. Thus one of the features in the measure most promising for its success was that it was founded upon customs which had been tried and proved by time. It had been objected to the bill that it did not define the custom of Ulster; but the framers had, after careful consideration, thought it better

to omit the definition, and simply direct the courts to enforce the custom as they found it to exist within their several jurisdictions. With respect to the meaning of the direction to the courts to "enforce the custom of Ulster," it contemplated not only payment made by way of compensation to the tenants, but also the right of the tenant to the disposal of his interest in the land to his successor. As an Irish landlord himself, the right hon. gentleman was prepared to accept the bill, knowing that it would limit his power over his tenants, but believing that it would only limit his power to do them wrong.

Dr. Ball believed that both the objections urged against the bill and the high estimation in which it was held by the Irish Secretary were exaggerated. There were several serious defects in it, prominent among which was the ambiguity of its phrasing with respect to the custom of Ulster. It decreed that disputes were to be settled by reference to the custom of Ulster, but there were several "customs" in Ulster, and by which was a court to be guided? He foresaw that instead of bringing peace to Ireland, it would bring increased anarchy by opening up an ever-present source of litigation. He claimed for Ireland the equality with England which the Union affected to have ensured for her, and which he accused the Government of systematically refusing to acknowledge in their legislation upon the Church, upon education, and, by their present measure, upon land.

Mr. Maguire moved the adjournment of the debate.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of Harrowby moved the second reading of the Owens College Extension Bill, and explained that its object was to provide for the amalgamation of the present Owens College at Manchester with the existing trustees, and to give increased powers to the trust. The bill was opposed by Lord Redesdale on the ground that it was a measure for private legislation, because it proposed to incorporate a non-existent charity. Earl De Grey and Ripon and Lord Romilly supported the bill. On a division, it was read the second time by 33 to 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Lowe said the Government were not inclined to sanction the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland.

Captain Vivian explained that the retirement of quartermasters of militia, provided for in the Army Estimates, would be voluntary during the present year; but after the commencement of 1871 it would be compulsory.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill was resumed by Mr. Maguire, who urged the measure on the acceptance of the House as a step towards that beneficent legislation which the present Administration had inaugurated for Ireland.

Mr. Ward-Hunt expressed, on his own behalf and on that of his friends, their willingness to do all in their power to improve the measure. Admitting that it was desirable to legislate on the subject, the right hon. gentleman pointed out the necessity of defining tenant-right. He was in favour of giving compensation for bona fide improvements, but he could not admit the equity of giving damages on eviction in cases where no improvements had been made. The scheme for enabling tenant-farmers to buy their holding was in his opinion a good one. He apprehended, however, that the bill in its present shape would lead to considerable litigation, and he suggested that provisions should be inserted to meet that objection.

The Attorney-General, addressing himself chiefly to the speech of Dr. Ball, insisted that the effect of the bill would be, not, as asserted by the right hon. gentleman, to make one law for Ireland and another for England, but to assimilate the law in Ireland to that of England by recognising local customs and giving them the effect of law. To extend the custom of Ulster to the whole of Ireland would lead to inextricable difficulties, inasmuch as a flexible, and not a fixed system, was the only one which in practice would be found to work. The bill was an earnest and honest attempt to settle a long vexed question, and he recommended it to the House and the country as the most hopeful measure ever submitted to the wisdom of Parliament.

Mr. G. H. Moore and Mr. B. Samuelson also spoke in favour of the bill, as did Mr. C. S. Read.

The O'Donoghue, as a member of the extreme tenant-right party, owned that he was satisfied, and expressed his conviction that the bill would realise all that was anticipated from it, and at the same time convince trading patriots that their occupation was gone.

Mr. Henley criticised the bill with some severity, contending that its operation would be to depress the indulgent landlord and to give a premium to the griping and hard-hearted one. This was what was called justice to the tenant. The natural consequence would be that every landlord, feeling that his property had been dealt with in a measure never contemplated before, would cast about in all directions to see how he could recoup himself. The bill would attach a certain statutable money value to every tenant in Ireland; and the landlord would endeavour to meet such an exceptional state of things by buying out his tenants. He feared the direct effect of the measure would be to create endless litigation, and eventually to exterminate the smaller class of farmers.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Dowse) described the difference between the condition of the English and the Irish tenant, contending that they were in no respects similar, and that the object of the bill before the House was to make them so. He read letters from tenants complaining of eviction without compensation, and urged that it would be impossible to expect a peaceful and law-abiding population so long as they were persuaded that the law did not protect them from capricious evictions. He denied that the bill contemplated anything like fixity of tenure or interference with the well-recognised rights of property. All it did was to give the tenant all he could with justice demand—namely, security of tenure; or, in the event of eviction, compensation for permanent improvements. He asked the House to pass the bill on the ground that it would legalise the tenant right of Ulster, reverse the old principle of law which assumed that all improvements effected by the tenant were the property of the landlord, and give the tenant a fair equivalent for his outlay.

On the motion of Colonel Wilson-Patten, the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

SUPPLY.

In Committee of Supply, a vote of £174,687 for Civil Service and Revenue Departments Supplementary Estimates was proposed by Mr. Stansfeld.

Mr. Ryland, Mr. Kinnaird, and Mr. Fawcett complained of several of the items, including £2148 17s. 4d. for the installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick, £500 for decorating Prince Arthur with the Order of the Thistle, and £392 for the conveyance of the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian between Dover and Calais. They also complained that the vote was proposed *in globis* instead of in detail, and that much of the expenditure was inconsistent with the economical declarations of the Government, and with the sudden discharge of dockyard labourers.

Eventually, however, after some discussion, the whole of the votes were agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House was engaged during nearly the whole of the sitting in the discussion of the Church Rates (Scotland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. M'Laren, who explained that its object was to render the payment of church rates by the heirs of the parish optional instead of compulsory, as at present, and thus assimilate the law of Scotland to that of England. The bill was met by Mr. Gordon and Lord Garlies with a motion for its rejection, and considerable discussion ensued. The Lord Advocate opposed the measure, which had no resemblance, he asserted, to the Church Rate Bill passed for England. He was not, however, prepared to object to an inquiry from which information could be derived respecting the incidence of the tax question. The bill was lost, there being 108 votes for the second reading, and 225 against it.

The Coroners Bill and the Mortgages Bill were read the second

time. Mr. Anderson brought in a bill to abolish wages arrestment in Scotland; and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre nominated the select committee on the Compulsory Pilotage Abolition Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Naturalisation Bill, with some slight modifications, passed through Committee.

The Churchwardens Eligibility Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. B. Osborne took the oath and his seat for the city of Waterford, in the room of Sir H. W. Barron, unseated on petition. The hon. member, who was introduced by Mr. W. H. Gregory and Mr. Bagwell, was welcomed by several rounds of cheers from both sides of the House.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Colonel Wilson-Patten, in resuming the adjourned debate, expressed his intention of supporting the second reading of the bill. He believed that her Majesty's Government would not have proposed many of its clauses except under very extraordinary circumstances. There were some of its provisions which nothing but urgency could justify. It was no less his object than that of the two hon. members who moved and seconded the amendment, to give satisfaction to the Irish people; and he believed, if the provisions of the bill were enforced with justice, they would be gladly met by the people.

Mr. Horman looked upon the bill as being less an amendment of the law than the basis of a policy. It appeared to him that this subject demanded their most serious consideration, as it might be the last opportunity the British Parliament would have of solving a difficulty that had created for a great number of years discontent and dissatisfaction throughout nearly all Ireland. The object of the present bill was to deal with established facts, and wherever it found a custom it proposed to give that custom the force of law. The Ulster tenant right was good in itself as applied to Ulster, but it might not be so good for other parts of Ireland, and therefore it was proper not to extend that right to all parts of Ireland. It had been urged that the bill interfered with the rights of landlords; but what were those rights? If they exercised them, it was at the peril of their life. If they called on the law, they found two laws in existence—the statute law, which was not obeyed, and the secret society law, which was obeyed, and which had murder for its basis. It was not to the landlords that the condition of Ireland could be attributed. There were good and bad landlords; but good landlords were the rule, and bad the exception. With respect to tenants, all they wanted was security of tenure and a certain home to enlist them on the side of the law and in antagonism to Fenianism. The bill before the House professed to settle the differences between both classes. Certainly the bill was more favourable to tenants than any measure that had been previously devised. He denied that the bill could fairly be called a bill for the extinction of small holdings; on the contrary, he thought on the whole it was fair both to landlords and to all classes of holders. It would be found to add to the value of the estates of landlords, and to give content to the tenants. Referring to Irish crime, he contended that the inefficiency and helplessness of the police, from whatever cause they might arise, would be found to constitute an element of danger that most urgently called for the attention of Government. There could be no agitation without a grievance. Let the present bill become law and then agitation would daily dwindle, until at last it would wholly disappear. He did not censure the Government for not taking stringent measures to deal with Irish crime, as it would, perhaps, have imperilled their great bill; but, after the passing of the bill, a new responsibility would be created to repress sedition, not by striking at the skulking miscreant, but by striking boldly, and striking hard, those in high places who inflamed the passions of the lower orders, and who thereby were the real inciters to crime. The bill was a sincere and honest bill; and he hoped, when made just to all interests in Committee, that, with the bill of 1869, it would heal the miseries of Ireland and establish the character of England with regard to its Irish policy.

Mr. A. Feil considered that the bill, though good in parts, was not as a whole entitled to unqualified approval. One portion of the bill, referring to compensation for the reclamation of waste lands, would have to be carefully considered before it was made law. He hoped content would follow from the bill, but he was not sanguine on that point; if not, he trusted the Government would take measures to secure life and property in Ireland.

Sir R. Palmer approved of the bill as a just and wise measure. He could not agree with those who argued that it interfered with the rights of property, nor did he see that it favoured tenants at the expence of landlords. There were some small defects in some of the clauses, which, however, could be amended in Committee. He did not expect that this bill would alone put an end at once to outrage in Ireland; but, as it would put an end to any pretext for conniving by the people at those outrages which were now perpetrated, the bill, in connection with ulterior measures which the Government in case of need must resort to, would, in his opinion, be productive of a most beneficent effect.

Lord Burko was understood to say that he thought the bill would be partial, and generally unequal in its operation, and would not be satisfactory to the country.

Lord St. Lawrence supported the bill, but thought it would lead to increased litigation. He believed, however, that it would greatly strengthen the bonds which bound the two countries together.

Mr. T. Connolly supported the bill.

Sir John Gray, in the most solemn manner, protested against the bill as one not calculated to give the people of Ireland that satisfaction which it had promised them. The bill was not one for giving security of tenure to the tenant, but for giving him compensation when he was evicted. What the people of Ireland wanted, and what they would never be satisfied without, was the abolition of notices to quit and evictions, except for non-payment of rent, sub-letting, and wasting of land. He called on Irish members not to accept any bill that had not the full approval of the Irish people.

Mr. Monstell considered that everything had been done to misrepresent the bill and to prevent the people of Ireland from appreciating the greatest boon that could possibly be conferred on Ireland.

Mr. G. Hardy had for many years given the Irish land question serious attention, and he was sorry to see that hon. gentlemen who had spoken on that bill had very unjustly assailed the landlords. On looking at the return, he found that the numbers of evictions were very small as compared with those who were in arrears of rent, and that of all those who had emigrated only five per cent had been evicted. He objected to the charges which had been so freely made of the injustice of England to Ireland, because they had been very well treated by the English nation. He did not, however, say there was not a grievance, and he was therefore not prepared to oppose the second reading of the bill. He then proceeded to reply to the arguments which had been used in favour of the bill, and contended that the gross cases which had been quoted were isolated, and were the exception, and not the rule. There were many points upon which the bill would require re-consideration; but, in the hope that something good would come of it, he would go as far as he could in assisting the Government to carry it out.

On the motion of Mr. Gregory, the debate was adjourned until Friday.

Monseigneur Genouliac, Bishop of Grenoble, has been elevated to the Archbispòprie of Lyons.

The King of Bavaria lately gave a dinner to 1400 poor people of Munich. For that purpose the resources of twelve hotels were called into requisition.

We learn from a Parliamentary return issued on Thursday that the estimated number of inland letters posted in the United Kingdom in 1869 was 772,000,000 (exclusive of official correspondence), realising £3,428,183 in postage. No less than 55,000,000 newspapers and book packages passed through the post in 1869, producing £408,792.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

It has long been known that we are to have two opera establishments this year, as previous to last year's coalition of Messrs. Gye and Mapleson, who still remain in command of the Royal Italian Opera, the Drury Lane establishment being now under the direction of Mr. George Wood, who has secured many of the great artists of last season's joint company. The first-named house is to open on March 29, and the prospectus just issued places us in possession of the arrangements for the forthcoming season. Madame Adelina Patti will again be one of the chief attractions; Madame Pauline Lucca will reappear after an interval of two years; and Mdile. Titien will continue to hold that position in which she has now no rival as a representative of the heroines of romantic and tragic opera. Other songresses of more or less Continental celebrity will appear here for the first time—Mdiles. Sessi, Olma, Cari, and Madigan being promised in the list of engagements. Mdiles. Vanzini, Locatelli, Scalchi, and Bauermeister still remain attached to the company. Herr Wachtel returns, after four years' absence; and Signor Mario is again announced among the tenors. Signor Neudin also reappears, and Dr. Gunz (formerly at Her Majesty's Theatre) is added to the number. Among the baritones, M. Pctit is to return, after two years' interval. Signori Graziani, Cotogni, Bagaglioni, Ciampi, Tagliafico, and other meritorious and valuable artists are again to appear. Among the novelties promised is Signor Campana's "Esmeralda," lately produced at St. Petersburg; Verdi's "Macbeth," also for the first time in England. Cherubini's "Medea" (revived at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1865) is to be given; and Meyerbeer's "L'Étoile du Nord," after four years' interval; besides many of the great masterpieces which have hitherto proved so attractive at this establishment. The stage management is still in the skilful hands of Mr. A. Harris; and the conductors and directors of the music are to be Signor Vianci (from St. Petersburg) and Signor Bevignani.

The prospectus of the Drury Lane establishment (which is to open on April 16) will doubtless soon be issued. Meantime, there appears every prospect of an active competitive season.

BEETHOVEN'S MISSA SOLEMNIS.

The fifth of the present series of "oratorio concerts," held on Wednesday evening, was a special event. The production, after an interval of nine seasons, of the grandest work of its class, is a step that is greatly to the honour of the conductors of the concerts now referred to; and one that, while calling for acknowledgment, also induces regret that such a lapse of time should occur between the performances of the most stupendous production of its kind. Beethoven undertook the composition of the "Missa Solemnis" at the close of 1818, and it was intended for performance at the ceremony of the installation of the Archduke Rudolph (the composer's patron and pupil) as Archbishop of Olmütz; but the work was amplified and elaborated with such deliberate care, that its completion in 1822 came two years too late for its original purpose. The high endeavour and art-power embodied in this mass may be judged from these facts as well as from the recorded opinion of the composer that it was his greatest and best work—and this from one who was earnest over his smallest productions, and severe in self-judgment. The mass and the ninth (choral) symphony—classed respectively in op. 123 and op. 125—belong indeed to the culminating phase of Beethoven's genius. The mass was first performed at Vienna on March 7, 1821; its earliest public hearing in England having been at a Philharmonic Concert in 1845. In 1854 it was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, and repeated by them in 1861, and it is again to be performed by that institution on an early day.

We noticed last week the first of Beethoven's sacred compositions—his oratorio "The Mount of Olives," performed at the Crystal Palace a fortnight since. That work was produced in 1809, more than twenty years before the "Missa Solemnis." His intermediate first mass (op. 86, in C) displays all the progress in elevation and sublimity of style that might be expected from the interval of seven years between it and the oratorio; and infinitely greater still is the advance in the grand mass now immediately referred to. Anything like an adequate analysis of so prodigious an embodiment of sublime thought and marvellous art would be out of the question on the present occasion. In its conception and execution Beethoven has sought to realise on paper the vastness of his own ideal, rather than to consult the possibilities of performance by human agencies; hence the enormous difficulties, requiring long and costly preparation, that has doubtless been the chief impediment to its more frequent repetition. The mass consists of six grand divisions, with subsidiary movements, opening with the indispensable "Kyrie" for chorus and four solo voices, intermixed and alternated. The mingled pathos and dignity of this supplication, and the masterly freedom of the imitative counterpoint at the "Christe eleison," at once foreshadow the gigantic power of the whole composition, which is apparent in every detail. Each portion produced a profound impression—the noble "Gloria" and "Credo," the sublime "Et incarnatus" and "Sanctus," the exquisite "Benedictus," and the pathetic "Agnus Dei" and concluding "Dona," having all been received with that reverent admiration which such music must excite in efficient performance before intelligent hearers. The execution of this excessively difficult work by orchestra, chorus, and solo singers, confers honour on all engaged in it, and especially on Mr. Barnby, who conducted, and whose excellent choir has now proved itself equal to the highest undertakings. The solos were sung by Mademoiselle Radersdorff and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Herr Stepan; the soprano part in the "Benedictus" having been allotted to Mdile. de Salwaska. The violin obbligato, so important a feature in the "Benedictus," was played to perfection by Mr. Carrodus. Previous to the mass Beethoven's Choral Fantasia was given, with Madame Arabella Goddard as the solo pianist. With what facility this lady accomplishes the difficulties of this piece has too often been manifested to need comment now.

At the next concert, on April 6, Bach's Passion music is to be given—at Exeter Hall instead of at St. James's Hall.

Last week's music included an exceptionally fine performance of Mendelssohn's choruses to "Antigone," one of the several dramatic works which were illustrated by the composer by commission from the late King of Prussia. This noble music, as full of elevation and grandeur as the tragedy with which it is associated, has several times been very finely given by Mr. Henry Leslie, but scarcely ever with such great effect as at the second of his present series of concerts, on Thursday, the 3rd, at St. James's Hall. The male voices of his excellent choir, augmented to 200, sang the several grand choral movements with a fusion of tone, a precision of execution, and a refinement of expression which left nothing to be desired. The splendid "Hymn to Bacchus" usually encored even when less worthily performed, had, as a matter of course, to be repeated. We do not remember ever to have heard the quartet for solo voices, "O Eros," so well given as it was on this occasion, by Messrs. Lord, Pearson, Musgrave, and Hubbard; this also had to be sung again. The few incidental bass solos in the work were very effectively rendered by Mr. Chaplin Henry. The intermediate text of the drama work which it is difficult to conceive will ever be paralleled, or even again so nearly approached as in that by Mendelssohn—also his one production of the kind. The only vocal solo was the air from "The Creation," "With verdure clad," smoothly sung, if without much power, by Miss Stephens (her first appearance in London); and the concert closed worthily with the "Chorus of Dervishes" and the Turkish march from Beethoven's music to Kotzebue's "Ruins of Athens."

The last Crystal Palace concert brought forward, for the first time there, Professor Sterndale Bennett's symphony in G minor, composed for the Philharmonic Society, and played at one of their concerts in the season of 1864; having been afterwards given, with

an additional movement (the "Romanza"), in 1867, and again last year. The whole symphony is characterised by that refinement of style and finish of workmanship which distinguish all the composer's productions. The first movement is full of dreamy ideal grace, and is instrumented—as, indeed, is the entire work—with much mastery over variety of orchestral effect. The "Romanza"—a kind of "lied ohne wörte" for the violas—is perhaps the least interesting portion; but the minuet which follows it is particularly happy in its combination of lightness and stateliness. This movement is generally encored, as it was on Saturday. The good impression thus created is fully maintained in the final rondo, which is at once piquant and delicate, being full of life and quaint character, modified by refinement. The work, admirably played by Mr. Manns's excellent orchestra, was received with the same approbation as at previous performances. Madame Schumann was the pianist, and her playing such as hypercriticism itself could scarcely find a fault with. Her late husband's concerto, and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" were the pieces performed. The first may be considered as a representative work of its composer, displaying—especially in the opening allegro—a vigour and originality of character that should require but little study to find appreciative welcome. The light grace of the intermediate andante, and the sustained impulse of the finale, with its remarkable use of broken rhythm, complete a whole so full of power and beauty and varied treatment of the solo instrument and the orchestra, as to please all but those prejudiced hearers who have been taught to consider Schumann's music as the effort of laborious dulness. The performance of this and of Mendelssohn's unaccompanied piece was a display of the highest order, both executive and intellectual, and the impression produced was great and general. The overtures were Weber's to "Preciosa" and Auber's to "La Circassienne," the singers, Madame Florence Lancia and Mr. A. Byron.

At the last Monday Popular Concert Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared as pianist, and played, with his usual neat and finished mechanism, Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia;" and, with Herr Joachim, Beethoven's sonata, op. 96, for piano and violin. Master Arthur Le Jeune performed on the organ. Mr. Henry Smart's admirable fantasia on a chorale, with the same success as on former occasions. Beethoven's string trio, in C minor, by Herren Joachim and Straus and Signor Patti; and Mendelssohn's posthumous "andante and fugue," by the same executants and Mr. L. Ries, completed the instrumental selection. Miss Enriques was the vocalist, and Mr. H. C. Deacon the accompanist.

The Tonic Sol-Fa Association—emboldened by the success of its several public performances at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere—gave Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" at Exeter Hall, on Monday night. As it was announced under the head of "Oratorios for the People," we presume the occasion was the commencement of an intended series. While there was much to commend in the chorus-singing of the students trained by the simple method of popular instruction which has been so largely developed by the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Curwen, there was a want of those refinements and gradations of tone which are as essential as power. The voices were bright and distinct, prompt, and generally correct; but there was too great a tendency to sing forte and fortissimo. The orchestra, too, should be improved in any future similar performances.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Greenock Harbour Trust have decided to construct a new graving-dock, 500 feet long, at a cost of £65,000.

Mr. Edgar Stanton has been approved of as Consul at Bristol for the United States of America.

Nine men have been killed in a colliery explosion at the Astley Deep Pit, Dukinfield. Ninety-three colliers were in the workings

The section of railway extending from Kirkleesbridge, on the Caledonian Railway, to Bowness, on the Cumberland coast, was, on Tuesday, opened for passenger traffic.

Captain Bellers has been elected chief constable for Wiltshire out of 130 candidates. A protest was lodged against the appointment on the ground of age. Captain Ross stood second.

The Cambridgeshire Chamber of Agriculture met on Saturday, when, after a long discussion, it was decided by a large majority to petition Parliament in favour of the repeal of the malt tax.

The Townhall at Oxford was crowded on Tuesday night to hear Mr. Macgregor, of Rob Roy celebrity, deliver a lecture for the benefit of the St. Ebbe's school, on his late canoe voyages in Egypt, Syria, and on the Jordan.

The repeal of the game laws was discussed by a large meeting of farmers and others at Birmingham on Thursday week. A partial solution of the evil attaching to the present laws was repudiated, and a local committee to co-operate in promoting their abolition was formed.

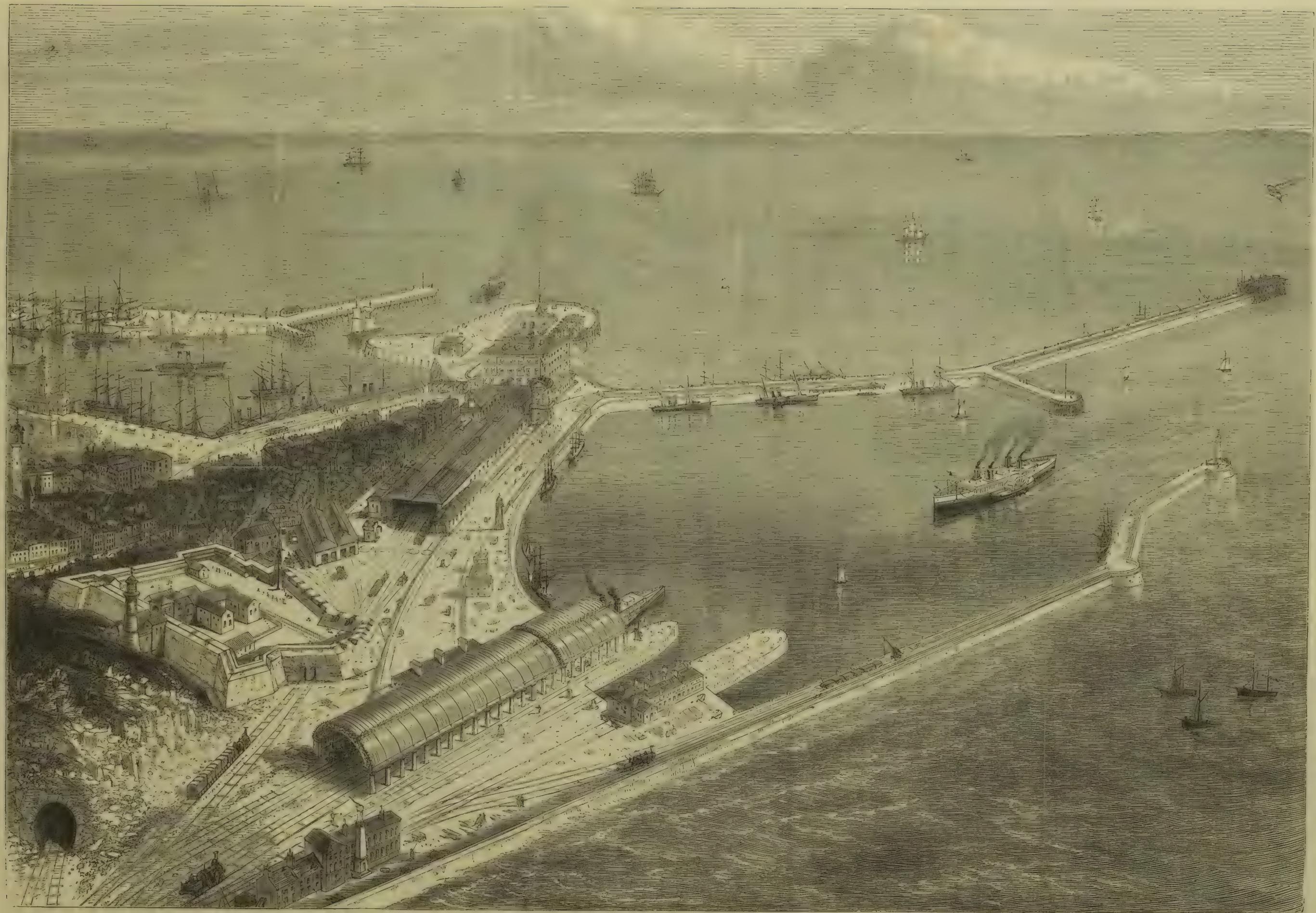
Dr. Leahy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, has issued a Lenten pastoral, in which he denounces Fenianism. He reminds his flock that Pope Pius IX., on Jan. 12 of the present year, included the Fenian Society among those confederacies whose members must live excommunicated from the Church.

At the close of last week a north-east gale suddenly succeeded the genial weather which prevailed a day or two before. Many casualties, as the result of the violence of the gale, are reported from the eastern coast. Yesterday week, at six in the morning, the Sisters life-boat, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, stationed at Pakefield, on the Suffolk coast, was launched to the assistance of the stranded schooner Adelia, of Gooch, and was the means of rescuing the crew of five men.

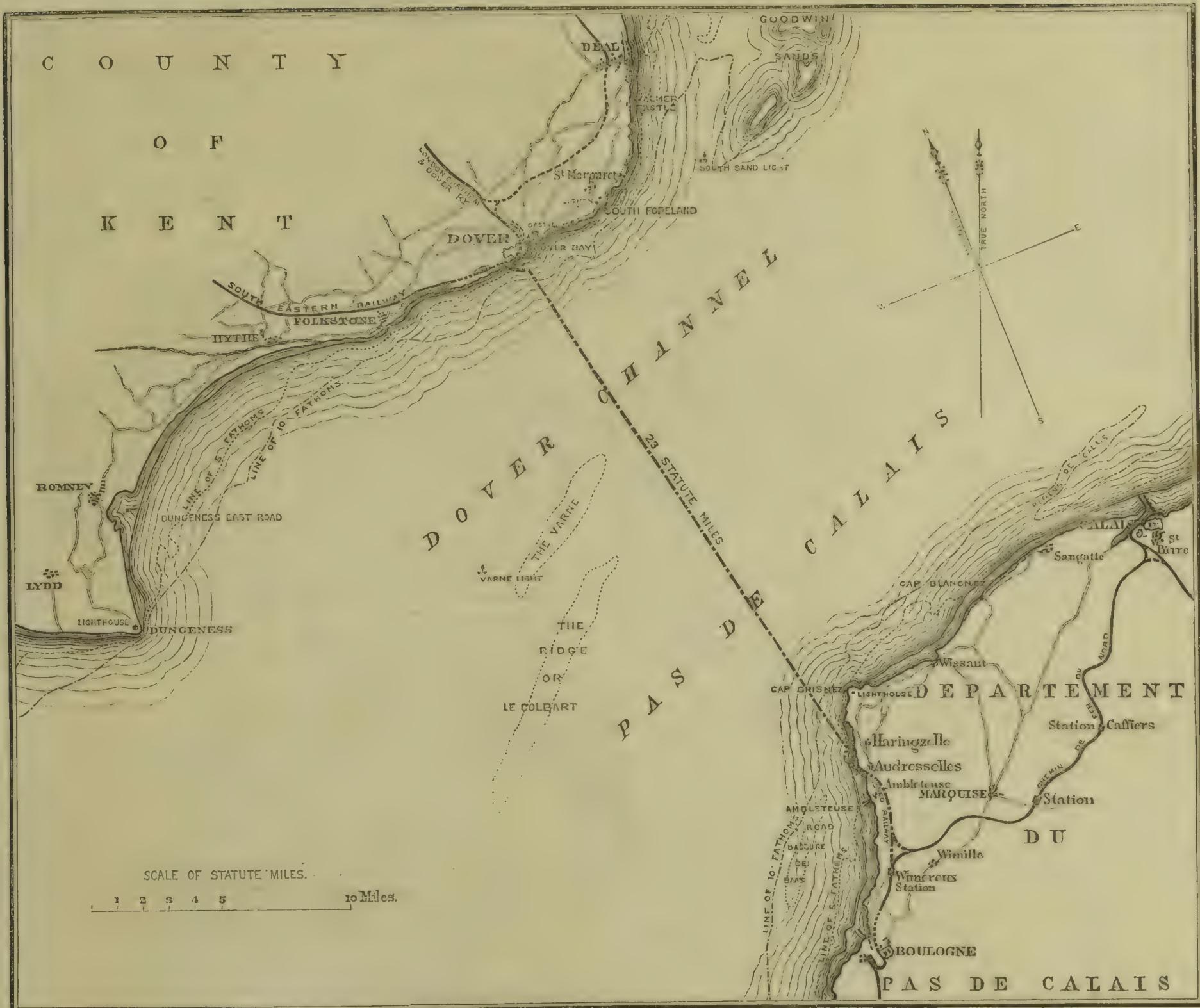
The revenue accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year 1869 show that the receipts from all sources amounted to £50,360, and on capital account to £50,551. The latter sum includes the following grants in fee:—Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, for land at Pendleton, £3646; London and North-Western, for foreshore at Garston, £1392; Rev. A. Newby and others, for encroachment at Salford, £159; and Mr. Thomas Brownbill, for the like, £56. The amount taken from revenue for the use of the Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse is £31,000, and there are various credit balances, to the amount of about £8000.

A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Salford and Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, on Thursday week, for the purpose of presenting an address and service of plate to Mr. John Boutflower, senior honorary surgeon to the institution, and also of presenting that gentleman's portrait to the institution. The cost of the testimonial, which amounted altogether to about £100, had been subscribed by a number of Mr. Boutflower's fellow-townsmen. The Mayor of Salford (T. Davies, Esq.) presided at the meeting, and the Rev. T. A. Stowell, on behalf of the subscribers, presented the portrait, which is the work of Mr. H. Measham.

A correspondent of the *Globe* points out that in its account of Nottingham one peculiarity of the stockingers, their great love of gardening, was omitted. Mr. Reynolds Hole, in his lively "Book about Roses," describes the 10,000 allotment gardens lying round Nottingham, and praises the skill shown in their cultivation and the energy which enabled their proprietors, with their tiny greenhouses, to exhibit many florists' flowers in perfection. He tells the following story in illustration of their devotion to gardening, which he had from a lady who goes much amongst the poorer classes of the town:—Conversing with the wife of a mechanic during the coldest period of a recent winter, she observed that the parental bed appeared to be scantily and insufficiently clothed, and she inquired if there were any more blankets in the house. "Yes, Ma'am, we've another," replied the housewife, "but"—and here she paused. "But what," said the lady. "It is not at home, Ma'am." "Surely, surely, it is not in pawn?" "Oh, dear, no, Ma'am; Tom only just took it—just took it." "Well, Bessie, took it where?" "Please, Ma'am, he's took it to keep the frost out of the greenhouse; and, please, Ma'am, we don't want it, and we're quite hot in bed!"



PROPOSED CHANNEL RAILWAY FERRY: STATION AND PIER AT DOVER.



FIRE AT NINE-ELMS.

The fire which broke out, at ten o'clock in the evening of Wednesday week, in the newly-built factory of Messrs. Day and Martin, blacking manufacturers, in Vauxhall-road, Nine-elms, destroyed a large amount of property. The building, about 250 ft. in length, contained a quantity of oils, vitriol, and other highly-inflammable substances, which caused the fire to spread very quickly; and, as the flames rose high into the air, the sight from the opposite side of the Thames was both terrible and grand. The steam fire-engines arrived early and got an abundant supply of water, but it was an hour before they could subdue the conflagration. The official report of the damage was as follows:—“Messrs. Day and Martin, blacking-makers. A building of two floors, used as paper, oil-saturating, and drying rooms, 200 ft. long and 27 ft. broad, nearly burnt out, and most part of roof off. Messrs. Rolfe and Gardiner, lath-renders. A building of one floor, 200 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, all adjoining and communicating, damaged by breakage and water. Lambeth Supplementary Workhouse. The ground floor severely damaged by water, &c. Messrs. Day and Martin were not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.”

The Egyptian Government, in order better to protect ships entering Port Said for the Suez Canal, have constructed a lighthouse at the entrance to the port. The new light is a flashing one, flashing every three seconds, and the illuminating apparatus is electric of the first class.



RUINS OF DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING FACTORY.

THE CHANNEL RAILWAY FERRY.

We lately called attention to the project of a steam railway-ferry from Dover to a point of the opposite French coast, near Cape Grisnez, proposed by Mr. John Fowler, C.E. The question of improving the existing mode of communication between England and the Continent has been under Mr. Fowler's continuous attention for several years, and on two occasions his plans for effecting an improvement have been deposited with the Board of Trade. Apparently, however, the time had not arrived for actual steps to be taken. In the mean time, suggestions for a tunnel were submitted to Mr. Fowler from several quarters, with a request that he would carefully consider such a plan as an alternative to his own proposal of a railway-ferry; and nearly at the same time a scheme was brought forward for a fixed bridge across the Channel. Both these alternatives received Mr. Fowler's attention. The bridge scheme appeared hardly feasible at any cost, and was obviously open to most serious objections on the part of those interested in the navigation of the Channel. The tunnel scheme, from the impossibility of forming any trustworthy estimate of the time or cost required for its completion, did not appear a work likely to be undertaken. The result, therefore, of this reconsideration and of comparison with other projects has been a confirmation of his original idea—the construction of well-sheltered harbours on both coasts, and of vessels so arranged as to make the passage without dependence on tide, wind, or sea; thus pro-

viding, for all practical purposes, a continuous communication.

Our Illustrations will show the mode by which the plan of the railway ferry is to be realised. We refer first to a chart of the Channel, showing the proposed harbours at Dover and Andrecelles. We also give a view of the site of the proposed harbour at Dover. This is westward of the existing pier, and is thoroughly sheltered against every gale which could interfere with steamers entering or leaving it. The new harbour will be furnished with a graving-dock, and a covered berth for the steamers, with hydraulic apparatus for transferring the trains from the railway to the steamer, and vice versa. Combined with this harbour work is to be a short connecting railway by which the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, equally with the South-Eastern Railway, will be connected with the new harbour and the steamers. No interference with the existing harbour or with the pier at Dover will be created by the proposed new works, but a part of the west side of the existing pier will be sheltered and made more available than heretofore. The depth of water at the entrance and within the harbour will be sufficient for the entrance and exit of the steamers at all states of the tide.

On the French coast, much consideration has been given to the locality for the harbour, and great reluctance was felt in being compelled to adopt any place except either Calais or Boulogne. Calais is, however, so exposed to all winds from west to east, and so choked with sand, that it could not possibly comply with the indispensable conditions of the proposed scheme; and with respect to Boulogne, besides the same natural defect of sand accumulation as at Calais, there was the serious objection of a longer sea voyage, as well as the inconvenience for passengers and goods destined for Germany and the north-eastern part of the Continent. After repeated surveys, a point of the coast at Andrecelles, south of Capo Grisnez and north of Ambleteuse, was selected, which has deep water to the shore, which is sheltered from the north and east by Capo Grisnez, and which is entirely free from any accumulations of sand. The design of this harbour corresponds as nearly as the difference of locality will permit with that already described for Dover, and will be provided with the same convenience for the transfer of passengers between the steamer and the railway.

Connected with the harbour on the French coast will be a short railway (with junctions in both directions) to run up to the Northern (of France) Railway, so as to give continuous communication both to France and to Germany. The decision of all harbour and other works on the French coast must rest with the French Government and their engineers, but it was obviously necessary to any plan of international communication that a practicable harbour on the French coast as well as on the English coast should be discovered, so as to comply with the indispensable physical condition of the work.

Harbours with proper shelter and with sufficient depth of water to afford ingress and egress at all times (irrespective of weather and tide) being provided, it is comparatively easy to design vessels of such a size and form as to perform the voyage in about one hour, and with scarcely any appreciable pitching and rolling in any state of the weather. The vessels, for which a design is prepared, will be 450 ft. in length, with 57 ft. beam, and 85 ft. across the paddle-boxes. They will be luxuriously fitted up with saloons of various kinds, and with every convenience for refreshment or reading, and with private and ladies' cabins. The conditions of a continuous communication would require that at least the mails, luggage, and valuable goods should pass across the Channel and through to their destination without change of carriage. These conditions will give to passengers, especially to invalids and families, at a trifling additional cost, the great comfort of being able to retain their seats in a railway carriage from London to Paris and other places, without change or disturbance; but when crossing the Channel passengers will have the option of using the saloons, and partaking of refreshment without losing their seats, exactly as passengers now travelling to Edinburgh from London are able to do when stopping for refreshment at Preston or at York.

No doubt, a slight improvement might be made on the existing state of things by lengthening the Dover pier and by improving Boulogne harbour, so that a better class of steamers than the present might be employed; but such a scheme is obviously too imperfect to meet the present and increasing wants of travellers, and would entirely fail to give a continuous railway communication, or to create such an increase of the present traffic as would compensate for a large expenditure.

The practical results of this railway-ferry link of international communication would be, as regards distance, a saving of two miles of water, and fourteen miles of railway between London and Paris; and, as regards time, a saving of at least two hours, partly by greater speed across the Channel, partly by the reduction of distance, and partly in the greatly diminished time required for the transfer of passengers, mails, and luggage. These savings of distance and time are important, but they are comparatively insignificant to the perfect certainty and perfect comfort which will be obtained in all weathers and under all circumstances by the proposed combination of harbours, boats, and mechanical arrangements.

The total expenditure for this great work will be about £2,000,000, and the ferry may be in operation in two years from the time of its commencement, although three years would probably be required for the perfect completion of all the works. Taking the present traffic of mails, passengers, and goods between England, France and part of Germany which might be expected to converge at the proposed railway-ferry, and adding a very small percentage of the clear profits which the railway companies on each side of the Channel would derive from the increased traffic which would be created by the railway-ferry itself, it cannot be doubted that, with a moderate assistance from the two Governments, the work may be carried out by private enterprise.

These works, however, would evidently result in the creation of a monopoly of mail and passenger communication between England and France, and therefore it might be considered expedient for the English Government to carry out the harbour works on its shore, the French Government the same on the French shore, for each country to possess an equal number of steam-ferry-boats, and thus be in all respects on an equal footing. If such arrangement were considered to be the best

politically, it would be unusually free from financial objection, as it is not probable that either country would suffer any pecuniary loss by reason of an inadequate return upon their respective expenditures.

We shall give some further illustrations of the subject next week, including one of the proposed steam-boats to carry the railway trains across the Channel.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Throughout the week the tone of the Stock Exchange Markets has been strong, and a further improvement has taken place in the value of some securities. The animation has been principally noticeable in the demand for English Railways, some of which have materially improved in value; but the steadiness has also extended itself to Foreign Bonds. Business in the Consol Market has not been brisk; but, owing to the unlooked-for scarcity of stock on the Account, an improvement of 1 per cent will be maintained. For Money the price has been 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{3}{4}$; and for April 7, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex div. Bank Stock has marked 210 to 212. India Five per Cents have been done at 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 112; and India Bonds, at 20s. to 23s. per cent.

The market for Colonial Government Securities has been quiet, but prices have ruled firm. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 105 to 106; Ditto Five per Cents, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cape Six per Cents, 1878, 103 to 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Zealand Six per Cents, 1891, 107 to 108; Ditto Five per Cents, 97 to 98; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 114.

The increase in the traffic receipts of the leading lines has produced considerable firmness in the market for English Railway Stocks. Indian Stocks have been steady, and for Canadian Shares there has been a healthy inquiry, at improving prices. Foreign have been dull.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 79 to 81; Caledonian, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Eastern, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 115 to 116; Ditto A, 119 to 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Great Western, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 66 $\frac{3}{4}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 125 to 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; London and Brighton, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43 $\frac{3}{4}$; London and North-Western, 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 123 $\frac{3}{4}$; London and South-Western, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 51 to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Metropolitan, 80 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 124 $\frac{3}{4}$; North-Eastern—Berwick, 127 to 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 85 to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Ditto, York, 125 to 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; and South-Eastern, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Indian, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Trunk of Canada, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Indian Peninsula, 108 to 109; Great Southern of India, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western of Canada, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$; Madras, 107 to 108; Oude and Rohilkund, 102 to 106; and Seinde, 105 to 106. Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Recife and San Francisco, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The market for Foreign Bonds has been characterised by a fair amount of animation. Egyptian and Turkish Securities have exhibited firm at a further improvement. Persian have been steady, but Spanish and Italian have been quiet. The New Russian Loan is quoted at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Brazilian, 1865, 87 to 88, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Egyptian, 1868, 79 to 80; Ditto, Government Railway Debentures, 1 to 99; Mexican, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1868, 1 to 5, 84 to 82; Portuguese, 1869, 32 to 33; Lessona, 1 to 2, 86 to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93; Ditto, 1855, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1857, 84 to 85; Ditto, 1858, 63 to 70; Ditto, Five per Cents, 45 to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Italian, 1861, 55 to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.

American Securities have been on the average quiet. The Five-Twenty and Ten-Fifty Bonds have advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; the next important movements, however, have been in Virginia, Illinois, and Pennsylvania State Shares. The Five-Twenty, 1882, Bonds have been done at 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1885, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 1887, 84 to 85; Ten-Fifty, 57 to 58; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Erie Shares, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21; and Illinois Central, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 115 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The tone of the market for Bank Shares has been firm, notwithstanding that business has not been extensive. Agra, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12; Alliance, 13 to 14; Anglo-Austrian, 19 to 21 prem.; Anglo-Egyptian, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Imperial Ottoman, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 prem.; London and County, 48 to 49; London and Westminster, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Joint-Stock, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Union of London, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38.

Telegraph Shares have been firmer, but without movement of importance.

For Miscellaneous Securities there has been but little inquiry; still, prices have ruled firm:—Credit Foncier of England, 27 to 30; General Credit and Discount, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Hudson's Bay, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$; India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works, 68 to 70; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 43 to 45; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 41 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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The fresh receipts of bullion have been limited. Of the late heavy receipts the greater proportion has been sent away, but some slight additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

The rate of exchange at New York on London is 103 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hamburg advises that the subscriptions for the Commerz and Disconto Bank, just established, with a capital of £1,500,000, of which £750,000 was to be first issued, have exceeded £500,000. The scrip is at 4 per cent premium.

The report of the Brazilian Street Railway Company, to be presented on the 15th inst., recommends a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, which will absorb £2946. After appropriating £2500 to the extinction of preliminary expenses, a balance of £2403 will remain to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Van Diemen's Land Company the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared.

A meeting has been held of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum declared.

The directors of the Surrey Commercial Dock Company recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Paisi advises mention that the subscription for the Great Ottoman Railway scheme will commence on the 15th inst. The bonds, which will be of the nominal value of 100f., will be issued at 180f., and bear interest at the rate of 12f. per annum. There will be six annual drawings, three of which will include prizes of 600,000f. and three of 300,000f.

At a meeting of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company it was shown that the fire premiums during the year had amounted to £505,429, and the losses to £197,431. The new life policies were 863, insuring £903,301, yielding in premiums £90,922. The fire reserve funds now amount to £508,251. The total annual income of the company is £901,567, and the accumulated funds are £5,601,910. A dividend of 20s. per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, was declared; and it was resolved that in future the dividends should be paid half-yearly.

At a meeting of the Legal and General Life Assurance Society the new premiums for the past year were shown to have amounted to £9121, assuring £245,975. The total income is £212,000, of which £70,023 is from interest on investments, and the total assets are £1,580,000.

The report of the London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited), to be presented on the 22nd inst., shows an available total of £19,141. A dividend of 10s. per share—being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum—is recommended, which will absorb £14,409; £2000 will be added to the reserve fund, and a balance of £2735 will be carried forward.

A meeting has been held of the Great Central Gas Company, to consider a scheme of amalgamation with the Chartered Gaslight and Coke Company. The arrangement has been agreed to, and by it the pre-

dictors of the Great Central Company will receive a dividend of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for the past year, and preference 10 per cent shares in the amalgamated undertaking for the amount of their holdings from Jan. 1, 1870.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There were only small supplies of English wheat on sale here to-day, and fine samples were readily disposed of, at an advance of 1s. per quarter over the rates current on Monday last. Foreign wheat was dull, but American and Russian qualities changed hands, at a similar improvement. Barley was firm, and grinding descriptions were 6d. to 1s. per quarter dearer. Malt was dull, without alteration in value. There were only small supplies of oats on offer, and the quotations advanced 1s. to 6d. per quarter. Beans and white peas were 1s. dearer; but grey peas were unchanged. The flour trade showed comparative steadiness, and fine country marks commanded 6d. per sack more money.

Wednesday.—There was no feature of importance in the corn trade to-day. Wheat, both English and foreign, changed hands in retail, at the enhanced currencies of Monday last; while most kinds of spring corn were fully as dear. Flour was quiet, but firm in price. The transactions in all articles of produce were very moderate.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 310; barley, 290; beans, 120; peas, 90s. Foreign: Barley, 510; oats, 260; maize, 710 qrs.; flour, 710 sacks and 100 barrels.

English Currency.—White wheat, 38s. to 4s.; red ditto, 20s. to 43s.; barley, 23s. to 40s.; malt, 48s. to 68s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 15s. to 23s.; beans, 32s. to 42s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 27s. to 43s. per 250lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 67,856 qrs. sold at 40s. 6d.; barley, 41,951 qrs., at 38s. 7d.; oats, 6912 qrs., at 20s. 6d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and of household ditto from 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4lb. loaf.

Seeds.—Very little English clover has been on offer, and full prices have been demanded. Trefoils have been in request, at extreme rates. Turnips have tended upwards in value. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled quiet.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new turnips, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 50s. to 60s.; hempseed, 4s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 65s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 68s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, 211s. to 211 1s.; foreign, 210s. to 211 1s.; rape cakes, 6d. 10s. to 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The transactions in tea have not been extensive, but prices have ruled firm for all descriptions.

Sugar.—There has been a fair inquiry for sugars, and full rates have been paid for both raw and refined goods.

Coffee.—Native and plantation Ceylon have changed hands to a fair extent, at late rates, while Rio coffee has ruled firm in value. Stock, 18,763 tons, against 15,571 tons last year.

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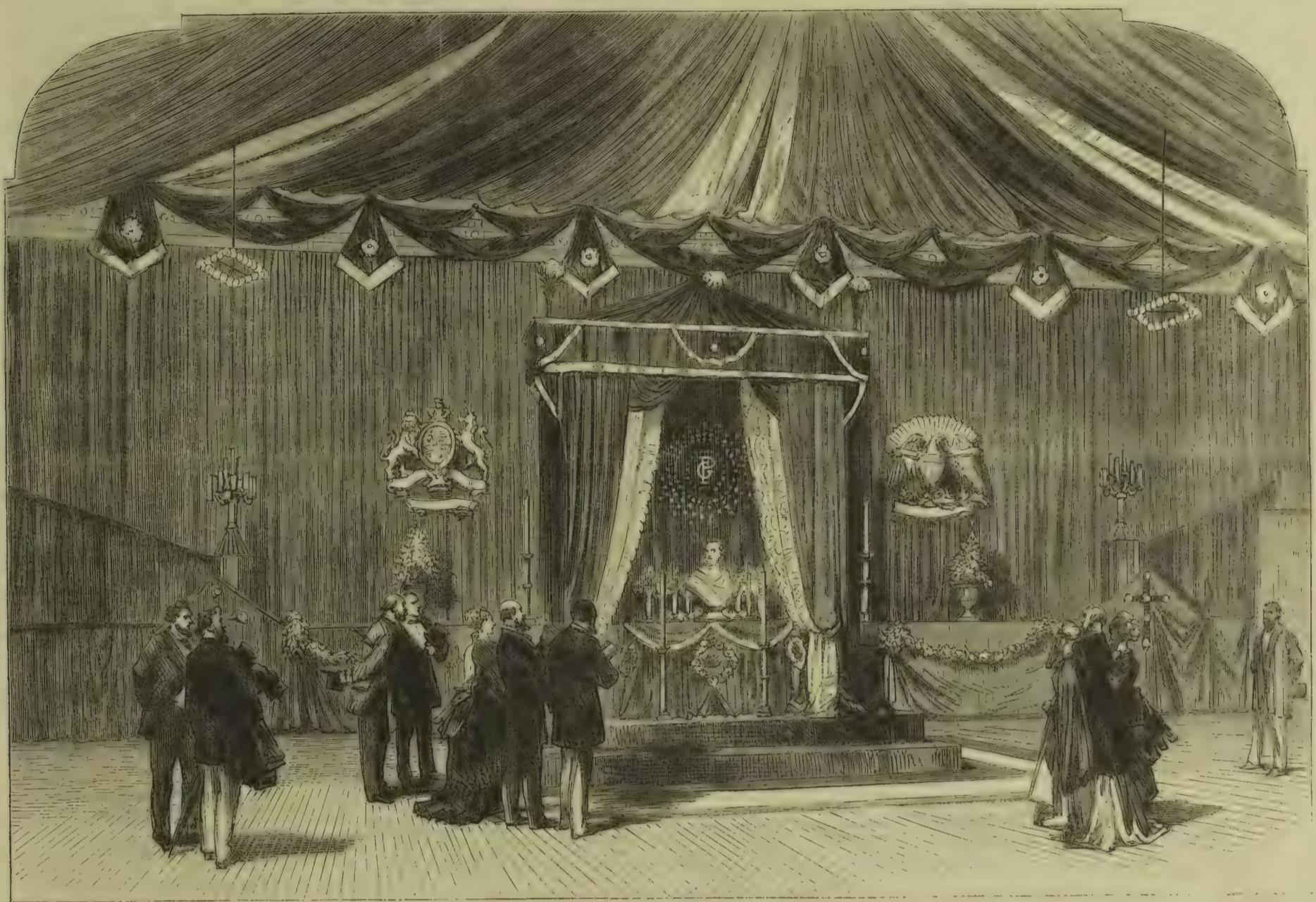
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PRINCE ARTHUR IN CANADA.

The return of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur from the United States to the seat of the British American Government at Ottawa has been reported by telegraph, and was last week announced in this Journal; which also mentioned his presence at a grand ball, given in his honour by the citizens of Ottawa, in company with Sir John Young, the Governor-General, Lady Young, and many of the leading persons in the country. We have received from Mr. W. Notman, photographic artist, of Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto, several excellent portraits of his Royal Highness and the gentlemen about him, in the costumes they have worn upon some public occasion; and one of them, which is engraved, shows the Prince half-attired in uniform, half in the walking-dress suitable to a Canadian winter. The temperature at this time of the year, towards the middle of March, sometimes falls to 12 deg. below zero. This was the case in 1869 at Toronto, and it may be so again in 1870, for aught we know. Prince Arthur does not seem, therefore, to be too much wrapped up; and the famous overcoat of Irish frieze which he wore in his tour through Ireland a year and a half ago might perhaps be a welcome addition to this sort of attire. But Canada has plenty of warm wraps of her own, bear-skins and deerskins, besides good stout woollens, to defend her hardy sons, and the Queen's son likewise, from her severe winter climate.

FUNERAL OF MR. PEABODY IN AMERICA.

The funeral ceremonies in America, upon the arrival of Mr. Peabody's mortal remains, sent from Great Britain in the iron-clad turret-ship Monarch, have been noticed amongst our news from that part of the world. The Monarch, accompanied by the United States frigate Plymouth, reached Portland, in the State of Maine, on Sunday, Jan. 26. Preparations were made in that town for the honourable reception of the body of this distinguished citizen of the Republic.

The task of decorating the City Hall of Portland, where the body lay in state, was assigned to Mr. Brown, an artist, and no pains were spared by him to make it complete. The hall is 130 ft. long by 80 ft. wide: the walls and roof were dressed in black, and no natural light was suffered to enter the room. The most striking feature was the catafalque, which was upon a dais, 24 ft. by 18 ft., and having a canopy 25 ft. from the base. Upon the dais were twelve large wax candles in silver holders. Garlands and wreaths of natural flowers were on the dais, steps, and bier. Four soldiers stood at rest, one at each corner. The skill of the artist had been most conspicuous in adorning the wall behind the catafalque. This was shrouded in black broadcloth, fluted. In the centre, by means of gas-jets, a most beautiful star of light had been formed, with the monogram in the centre composed of the letters "G. P." Turning to the left of this star, the eye rested on the familiar coat of arms of England, wrought in silver leaf, to which was appended the motto, "Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria." To the right was wrought in similar style the American coat of arms, with the motto, "Pulchrum est benefacere Reipublica." All the subordinate details were equally appropriate. What was of more value, perhaps, than the zeal and taste thus displayed in decoration was the composed reverent air of all who entered the room.

After lying in state one day at the Portland City Hall, the coffin was removed for conveyance to the little town or village of Peabody, in Massachusetts, where it was to be finally deposited in the family vault. Before its removal, however, a funeral service was performed in the hall, attended by the Governor of Maine, with his staff, the Mayor and City Council of Portland, some members of the State Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Captain Commerell, commanding her Majesty's ship Monarch, with his officers, the United States naval officers, and many other persons of note. The officiating clergyman was Bishop Neely, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, chaplain of the Monarch. The coffin was borne in procession to the Eastern Railway station, and conveyed by special train to Peabody or South Danvers, near Salem, fifteen miles north of Boston. In that village, which is the birthplace of George Peabody, and has taken his name, stands the Peabody Institute, founded and endowed by a small portion of his bounty. This building was chosen by him for the depositary of the beautiful enamel portrait of Queen Victoria, presented to him by her Majesty two or three years ago, of the autograph letters he had received from our Queen, from the Empress of the French, and from the Pope, as well as of the gold medal voted him by Congress. Here was his body laid in state, to be visited by his fellow-citizens with every token of affectionate regard, till the 8th ult., the day appointed for its consignment to the vault where he had buried his mother, at the Memorial Church he had built upon the occasion of her death. The concluding funeral ceremony was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, then sojourning at Boston. It was preceded by the delivery of an eloquent oration by Dr. Robert C. Winthrop, on the virtuous example of the deceased. One of the pall-bearers was the Hon. C. F. Adams, late United States Minister in London. The procession, headed by five companies of artillery and as many of militia, conducted the funeral car to the place of interment. The Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, and some representatives of the Federal Government, as well as the municipal authorities and the Captains of the Monarch and the Plymouth, took part in these proceedings. So the benefactor of the London poor was left to his repose in his quiet native village.

Our illustrations are from photographs by Mr. J. W. Black, Washington-street, Boston.

M. de Lesseps has contradicted the rumour that the Suez Canal Company contemplate effecting a new loan.

From April 1, 1869, to the 5th instant the national income was £68,278,066, or £5,236,934 short of the estimated receipts for the entire financial year. The issues from the Exchequer within the same dates were £62,596,225, and this was £5,811,775 less than the total expenditure as estimated in last year's Budget.

News from Sir Samuel Baker's expedition is furnished in a letter from Cairo. The arrival of Sir Samuel and party at Kartoum, the capital of Soudan, has been previously announced, and they awaited there the arrival of Mr. Higginbotham, the engineer deputed by Sir Samuel to superintend the engineering department of the expedition. He had under his charge the bulk of the heavy baggage, including the river-steamers built by Messrs. Samuda, of London, and expedited by them in piecemeal. Sir Samuel and the whole of his forces, including Mr. Higginbotham and the train of baggage, have left Kartoum en route for Gondokoro. Sir Samuel dwells at length in his official report on the general efficiency of the expedition in all its departments. The commissariat arrangements, to which his Excellency Sherif Pacha devoted so much time and care throughout the interminable summer months of last year, surpassed Sir Samuel's most sanguine expectations. He felt elated at the satisfactory commencement of the expedition and the hope of arriving at Gondokoro before the setting in of the rainy season in April.

The *Eastern Budget*'s correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 2nd inst., says:—"A dispute has broken out between the Russian and Chinese Governments. The Chinese authorities have refused to allow the Russian inhabitants of the new commercial town of Kulgan to construct storehouses, and they oppose the establishment of a Russian Consul in the town. The latter point is not much pressed by the Russian Government, as, if a Russian Consul were allowed, the Chinese Government could not refuse to sanction an English Consul also, the consequence of which would be that the Russian trade would suffer from competition with English merchants. As to the storehouses, the Chinese Government appeals to a treaty by which the Russians are not to build storehouses of a certain size in the town of Kulgan, while the St. Petersburg Cabinet urges that there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Russians from purchasing land on which the storehouses could be afterwards built. The Ministry here even attempted to obtain a revocation of the treaty from the Chinese mission; but this they declined to do, saying that their Government had not given them power either to make or to revoke treaties. The matter is, I hear, now the subject of negotiation at Pekin."

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anson, Hon. and Rev. Adelbert, to be Vicar of Sedgeley, Staffordshire.
Bennet, Frederick; Rural Dean of Wylye.
Bingham, Fanshawe; Curate of Ringwood-cum-Harbridge, Hants.
Blomefield, Charles David; Chaplain at Bagneux de Bigorre, France.
Bowen, John; Rector of Henry's Moat, Pembrokeshire.
Brierley, J. Henry; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Radnorshire.
Burns, W. H.; Rector of St. James's, Manchester.
Calvert, T.; Rector of Stapleton, Cumberland.
Chataway, James; Rector of Rotherwick, Hants.
Cheales, Alan B.; Vicar of Brockham, Surrey; Chaplain to Lord Dynevor.
Evans, Thomas Evans; Vicar of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.
Firth, Richard; Vicar of Widdington, Northumberland.
Francis, Theodore; Rector of Cornwell, Oxon.
Jebb, Dr.; Canon in Hereford Cathedral.
Keys, W.; Rector of Clifton, Westmorland.
Laczryma, W. Somerville; Incumbent of Carnmenellis, Cornwall.
Lusignan, Michael William; Vicar of Worlabye, Lincolnshire.
Maekarness, G. R.; Vicar of Ilam; Rural Dean of Alstonfield.
Mason, Richards William; Rector of Llantrisant, with the Chapelry of Llanlibio annexed, Anglesey.
Milton, Welbury; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Moore, E.; Vicar of Spalding; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.
Montague, Henry Noel; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Oxford.
Ormsby, G. A.; Rector of Jarrow; Surrogate for Durham.
Owen, Edward; Rector of Bradwell-juxta-Mare, Essex.
Percival, T.; Perpetual Curate of Thrimby, Westmorland.
Rooke, Frederick John; Rural Dean of Bridport, Second Portion.
Rooke, Willoughby John Edward; Vicar of Little Wymondley, Herts.
Shaw, Morton, Rector of Rougham; Rural Dean of Thedwastre.
Stapylton, Martyn; Rector of Barlborough, Derbyshire.
Tanner, E. H.; Vicar of Fazely, Tamworth.
Tearle, Edwin; Assistant Chaplain, Pentonville Prison.
Thomas, Thomas; Rector of Llanfair-juxta-Harlech, Merionethshire.
Whitelocke, W. A.; Vicar of Micheldever and Curate of East Stratton, Hants.

His Grace the President has arranged that the next meeting of the Convocation of Canterbury for business shall be on Tuesday, May 3, instead of Tuesday, April 26.

Earl Nelson presided at a meeting of the general committee of the Church Congress at Southampton last week. The Rev. Canon Kingsley was elected one of the vice-presidents. The Bishop of Winchester has recommended that the congress should be held the second week in October next.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have sent a letter expressing sympathy with the Convention now sitting in Dublin. The Archbishops speak of the Irish Church as "our beloved sister Church."

Yesterday week the Bishop of London consecrated the Church of St. Luke, at Millwall. To the new church an ecclesiastical district has been assigned, and the Rev. Jesse Hewlett, who has been a missionary curate there, has been appointed to the incumbency.

The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the Church of St. Mark, Talbot village, near Bournemouth, yesterday week. This church was built at the expense of the late Miss Georgina Charlotte Talbot, at a cost of £5000, and she also endowed it with the sum of £3400. The village was entirely created by this lady, who, about twenty-five years ago, bought up a considerable tract of barren heath, built cottages upon it, provided almshouses for the poor, and built a school-room at her own expense, and further endowed it with the sum of £7000. Miss Talbot, who was the daughter of the late Sir George Talbot, of Mickleham, Surrey, died on the 19th ult., and thus, unfortunately, did not witness the consummation of her work.

A numerously-attended county meeting was held at Worcester, last Saturday, when, upon the motion of Sir J. Pakington, M.P., seconded by the High Sheriff of Worcestershire, it was resolved to present a memorial to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral, asking that body to decline the offer of £10,000 made by Lord Dudley towards the restoration fund, on the condition that the sacred edifice should no longer be used for the musical festivals of the three choirs.

Arrangements respecting the Suffragan Bishops have received the assent of the Archbishops of both provinces, after consultation with the Government. The style of the Bishops Suffragan is to be "Right Reverend," and they will sign themselves with their Christian name and surname, with the addition of their title as Bishops Suffragan. The dignity of these Bishops is declared to be such as belongs inherently to the order of Bishops, but no place or precedent is formally assigned to them, except when they are present for the performance of any official act by the appointment and on behalf of the Bishop of the diocese. No prescribed district is to be officially assigned to a Bishop Suffragan, as his functions have relation to the whole diocese in which he holds his commission.

A purse containing about sixty pounds has been presented by the congregation of Christ Church, Woburn-square, and a few other friends in Bloomsbury, to the Rev. William Coase Miller, on his leaving the curacy of the parish; also, a handsome volume from the Incumbent of Christ Church, and a set of theological works from the members of the choir.

On the 15th ult. the parish church of All Saints', Snodland, Kent, was reopened for Divine service by the Bishop of Rochester. The chancel has been restored, after designs by Mr. A. W. Blomfield; and new roofs have been placed on the nave and side aisles. An excellent organ, by Messrs. Bevington, has likewise been erected in a chamber attached to the chancel. The tiled pavement, by Maw, is of a beautiful pattern; and a reredos of gold mosaic sets off the east end, which has been decorated by Messrs. Heaton and Butler, to great advantage. The font, hitherto smeared with white paint, consists of eight polished stone panels, surmounting a Purbeck marble base. A feature of some interest in the nave is a deeply-cut scene of the Crucifixion, on the second column, reckoning from the west, and fronting west. This has been carefully restored.

The parish church of Greenwich was reopened on Sunday last, the morning and evening sermons being preached by the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar. The square pews, with their doors, have been converted into open sittings without doors, and the church has been re-lighted by means of handsome brass standards. These alterations are completed on the floor, and the galleries are to be remodelled in the same way. The change in the appearance of the church is very striking, and the alterations have given universal satisfaction. The worshippers are no longer penned up, in exclusive and unsightly pews, many of them with their backs to the officiating ministers, and are able to kneel reverently in prayer. Dr. Miller congratulated his parishioners on the change, and expressed his desire to have reverent and hearty services and congregational singing. He felt sure that the tendency to excess of ritual was to be met not by slovenliness and coldness, but by order, reverence, and life.

On Shrove Tuesday the parish church of Barcheston, Warwickshire, was reopened, with special services, after being closed a year, during which it has been restored by Mr. Ewan Christian. Archdeacon Home preached, in the absence of the Bishop of Worcester through illness. This small but fine and interesting old church is dedicated to St. Martin, and was built A.D. 1281.

On Tuesday week the newly-restored Chapel of St. John and St. James, Brackley, was formally reopened. The chapel was opened for the use of the parishioners on Advent Sunday, and since that time has been attended by crowded congregations. Advantage, however, was taken of the Bishop of Peterborough's first visit to Brackley to celebrate the reopening in a more public and appropriate manner. At eleven o'clock the Bishop, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, the clergy and the choir (who had previously met in the schoolroom) walked in procession to the chapel, which belongs to the president and scholars of Magdalen College, and which has been restored by Mr. C. Buckeridge.

The Tithe Commissioners have forwarded to the Home Secretary the report of their proceedings to the close of the year 1869. They have received 7070 agreements, and confirmed 6778; they have made 5648 draughts of compulsory awards, and confirmed 5450. In 12,228 districts the tithes have been commuted by confirmed agreements or confirmed awards. In 414 of these districts the rent-charges have been disposed of by redemption or merger. They have received 11,788 apportionments, and confirmed 11,784.

They have made 4023 altered apportionments, and confirmed 3489; and of these 150 have been received and 153 confirmed during the year 1869. They have received 1173 applications for the exchange of glebe lands, and confirmed 1057 of such exchanges; and of these 39 applications were received and 36 exchanges confirmed during the past year. They have received 1324 applications for the redemption of rent-charge, and have completed 931 of such redemptions; and of these 132 were received and 90 completed during the year 1869. They have received nine applications to convert variable corn-rents payable under local Acts of Parliament into rent-charges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary tithe rent-charges, and have completed awards in five of these cases. At the close of 1869 they had confirmed 14,913 distinct mergers of tithes or rent-charges.

The accounts of the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund for last year show that the receipts amounted to £304,408. The disbursements included £95,031 paid to the clergy; £22,807 for the purchase of tithe rent-charges, houses, and lands; for the erection of residence houses, £28,882; loans on mortgage to build glebe houses, £82,478; purchase of various sums of stock, £68,160; and salaries to the secretary and treasurer, to the auditor, and to the clerks, messengers, and others, £5125.

The Bishop of London's Fund is wisely and energetically administered. There are now twenty-two parochial curates, at a cost of £1710; forty-seven missionary curates, £7479; thirty-one Scripture-readers, £1744; and twenty mission women, £440, in the field. There have been seventy-three mission districts in connection with the fund since 1863. In twenty-three of these a permanent church has been built. In every department the work is progressing satisfactorily, but it needs aid.

Mr. Gilbert Scott estimates that the restoration of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral (intended to be effected as a memorial to the late Bishop Hamilton) will cost £8500, supposing the reredos is given. The principal part of the cost has already been subscribed. Mr. Scott defines the use of a cathedral to be threefold—for daily service, for the service on Sundays and festivals, and for great diocesan festivals. He is in favour of opening out the choir to the nave, and considers an open screen a *sine qua non*. He proposes to divide the nave from the choir by a double open screen, supported by light marble columns.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Craven Scholarship at Cambridge has been adjudged to Alexander Francis Kirkpatrick, scholar of Trinity College. The death is announced of the Rev. T. Markby, M.A., of Trinity College, who, as secretary to the Syndicate for conducting the local examinations, has for some years past ably directed the organisation of that system.

Mr. Henry Maudsley, M.D., London, has been appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at University College.

The annual election of examiners in the various departments of the University of London is fixed for April 27. Many of the examiners offer themselves for re-election; but vacancies occur in the following branches:—English language, literature, and history, £120 a year; the German language, £30 a year; mathematics and natural philosophy, £200 a year; chemistry, £175 a year; chemistry (two assistants), £25 a year each; botany and vegetable physiology, £75 a year; two in geology and paleontology, £5 a year each; two in law and the principles of legislation, £100 a year each; medicine, £150 a year; physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoology, £150 a year; two in midwifery, £75 a year each; *materia medica* and pharmaceutical chemistry, £75 a year.

The students of the new University at Glasgow have succeeded in raising over £1000 towards the erection of a gymnasium.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—DEXTRINE AND WOODY FIBRE.

Professor Odling, in his seventh lecture on the Chemistry of Vegetable Products, given on Thursday week, resumed the illustration of the transformation of starch into glucose, or grape-sugar, by the action of boiling water slightly acidified, employing the usual tests for the sugar, potash, and copper. He then produced, by the action of strong nitric acid on starch, the substance termed xiloidine (or de-nitro-starch), the primitive form of gun-cotton; and exhibited its explosive character when dry, its insolubility in water, its indifference to iodine, and its reconvertibility into ordinary starch, when the absorbed nitrogen is replaced by hydrogen. The conversion of starch and sugar into oxalic acid (originally known as acid of sugar), by the agency of weak nitric acid at boiling heat, was also exhibited. After all the moisture in ordinary starch has been expelled by heat, the Professor stated that the starch is unaffected by the heat of 320 deg. Fahr., but becomes soluble in water by the heat of 401 deg., being converted into the substance termed dextrine. A similar change is effected when ordinary starch is exposed to prolonged heating up to 320 deg., or to the heat of 240 deg. in the presence of an acid. Dextrine is also produced in bread by toasting, and in biscuits, through the action of heat upon the starch. As "British gum" it is used for postage-stamps and similar purposes. The properties of dextrine in solution were shown, including solubility in cold water, reddening by iodine, and ready convertibility into grape-sugar by dilute acids. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to pure woody fibre (cellulose), the structural basis of all vegetable tissues—even the most pulpy. It was shown to be different from all the vegetable products previously considered, in its being insoluble in water; and to differ from starch in not being gelatinised by boiling water, and in being continuous in its structure; starch existing in distinct grains. Among his experiments illustrating the properties of woody fibre—the purest forms of which are well-washed cotton or linen rags—Professor Odling manufactured some unsized paper from deal shavings, which were purified, by boiling with alkalies, and treated with bleaching liquid. In conclusion, he commented on the composition of woody fibre in relation to the carbonic acid and water from which it had been produced in the plant, stating that the quantity of oxygen given off in the formation of woody fibre is equal to that in the carbonic acid absorbed; the volume of the one gas eliminated and of the other absorbed being also equal. This has been proved by the result of the decomposition of vegetable products by heat, and also by many experiments of Boussingault, which showed that from the hundred volumes of carbonic acid absorbed in the growing plant ninety-eight or ninety-nine volumes of oxygen are given off.

After the lecture, magnified specimens of starch granules and pure cellulose were exhibited by the electric light.

IRONCLAD SHIPS.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., Chief Constructor of the Navy, gave a discourse on Iron-clad Ships on Friday, the 4th inst. After a summary of facts relating to our own and other Navies, he commenced with a brief description of some of the most singular plans of protecting ships proposed by various amateur inventors; then ran over the principal features of the floating batteries built during the Crimean War, and so came to the examination of seagoing iron-clad ships. The earliest French and English vessels, *La Gloire* and the *Warrior*, were described and contrasted, and the principal features in the designs of all our long ironclads were explained. The tendency which at first existed towards the adoption of still larger and more costly vessels to carry thicker plating—"armoured Great Easterns," as Mr. Reed termed them—was next illustrated, and in contrast with it was placed the actual diminution that has been made in the sizes of our recent and most heavily-armoured ships. The *Warrior*, of more than 6000 tons burthen, plated with 4½-inch armour, was contrasted with the *Hercules*, of little more than 5000 tons, carrying 9, 8, and 6 inch armour; and the *Minotaur*, of 6600, having 5½-inch armour, with the monitor *Thunderer*, of 4400 tons only, carrying 14-inch, 12-inch, and 10-inch plates. Drawings, on full size, of the armoured sides of these and other of our ironclads were exhibited, as were also corresponding drawings of the Prussian ship *Wilhelm I.*, and of the American monitor *Puritan*. The great advance made during the last ten years in guns was also illustrated by drawings and descriptions, and was shown to have been the incentive to the

increase in the thicknesses of armour. From the facts stated by Mr. Reed, it appears that our guns are superior to those possessed by both the French and the Americans, and that we are in advance of them in armour also. Our recent ships are, in fact, far more powerful than any foreign ironclads. In tracing our progress in ironclad construction, Mr. Reed showed that it was mainly due to three causes—improved forms and proportions, altered arrangements of armour, and structural changes. Each of these has, undoubtedly, had great influence: and, as the result of their combined action, we have ships of moderate size and cost, great power, and easily manœuvred. The question of the savings rendered possible by these improvements and of the savings actually made was touched upon in passing, as was also the superior strength and the diminished strains of the shorter type of ironclads. The latter feature possesses a special interest, as it has never been brought before the public in a quantitative form until now; and, from calculations based upon the Minotaur and Bellerophon, it appears certain that the margin of strength in our shorter ships is very much greater than it is in the longer ironclads. Mr. Reed also made some interesting remarks on the rapidity of the changes of strain to which ships may be subjected when at sea, enforcing them by numerical examples based upon actual ships. Among other topics, Mr. Reed alluded to the construction of rigged turret-ships and of the unmasted monitors of the improved Thunderer type. The latter are our most recent and strongest ships, and on this account the explanation of their real capabilities given by their designer was especially interesting. From this explanation it appears that, while specially adapted for service in the Channel, these vessels can proceed to the Mediterranean or cross the Atlantic in case of need, although they have no masts or sails. Reference was also made to proposals to put masts and sails in monitors of the American system, and it was shown that such schemes are not practicable. Mr. Reed also refuted some popular views respecting the rolling of ironclads, laying particular stress upon the fact that top-weight does not cause excessive rolling, as is generally supposed, and showing that recent ships, with weights higher than is usual, are steadiest. All these matters were illustrated by diagrams. The sizes of our large ironclads were contrasted with those of our largest unarmoured ships in order to explain how it is that frigates carry the great weights they have to bear; and it was stated the weights of our finest three-deckers of twelve years ago fall below three-fourths the weight of many of our first-class ironclads. The manner in which the weights of armour carried by our ships have been increased since the Warrior was built was also illustrated by means of numerical statements; and, looking forward, Mr. Reed gave some interesting information respecting the possibilities of protection of ships of war. We began, he said, with 4½-in. armour, and now have 14-in. as the maximum in use; but 18-in., 20-in., or even 24-in. armour, may, by proper arrangements, be carried by ships not of extravagant size. On this account, Mr. Reed thought we might rest secure of being able to make our ships impenetrable to the heaviest guns for many years to come, and that we should probably continue to advance in the construction of armoured vessels. Ramming and other matters of interest connected with ironclad naval actions, were also dwelt upon; and, as in all the other parts of the discourse, the explanations were given in popular, not in technical, language.

SCIENCE OF RELIGION.

Professor Max Müller devoted his third lecture, given on Saturday last, to the ethnological classification of religions. He began by endeavouring to define what constitutes an "ethnos" or nation, expressing his opinion that it is not development of a family or the use of a common language, but the possession of one religious faith. It was the unity of worship which bound the tribes of Greeks into the great Hellenic nation, and which gave the Jews the name of "the people of God." Among the ancient religions, he said, the outward manifestations were few, consisting of little more than the names of a Supreme Being, signifying strength, purity, goodness, and holiness, with an altar, sacrifices, and prayer. He then stated that, as it had been established that there were three centres of languages from which others had sprung—viz., the Turanian, the Aryan, and the Semitic—so also, he considered it could be proved that these were centres of religion. As an illustration of the Turanian centre, he referred to the extreme simplicity of the religious ideas of the Chinese, a colourless religion, as exhibited in the writings of Confucius, who declared himself to be not the preacher of a new religion, but merely a transmitter of ancient doctrines. In regard to the Aryans, the Professor referred to the deification of the natural powers of the Greeks, so that the object of their worship might be termed "God in Nature;" while that of the Semitic races might be well named "God in History," from their recognition of His omnipotent control of all the affairs of men. These three forms of religion, the Professor asserted, were three great events in the history of the world, even now largely influencing our language, thought, and religion. As it has been shown, by the great similarity of names for certain things in the Romance languages (Spanish, Italian, and French), that there must have previously existed a highly-civilised people with a tongue the parent of these languages (the Latin), so, the Professor stated, the existence of the expression of certain religious dogmas common to the various races proves the pre-existence of a common primitive faith. This he more especially illustrated by reference to the name of the Supreme Being. 1. Among the Aryans—Dyaus (or Heaven), in Sanskrit; Zeus or Theos, in Greek; Jovis, or Ju in Jupiter, in Latin; Tiw, in Anglo-Saxon; and Zio, in old German. 2. Among the Semitic races; El, Elohim, Jah, Jehovah; Baal, Bel, and other forms common to the Jews, Phoenicians, and their neighbours. 3. Among the Turanians—Tien in Chinese (Tien-Chiu being the Lord of Heaven), and Tengri in the Mongolian and Tartar dialects. The word "Dyaus," the Professor said, must have existed in prehistoric times, long before the ancestors of the Aryan races became separate in language and religion; and among the earliest records of these peoples appear devotional forms resembling the Lord's prayer, addressed to a Father in heaven. The evidence derived from the statements of travellers among the Mongolic, Tungusic, Finnic, and other northern Turanian tribes, testifies to the existence of traces of a worship of the Spirit of Heaven, of the spirits of nature, and of the souls of their ancestors.

The lecture was attended by Prince Christian and a distinguished audience.

ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE CONTRASTED.

Dr. Maxwell T. Masters in his concluding lecture, on Tuesday last, resumed the consideration of nutrition, showing that the most important difference between plants and animals consisted in the latter being able to dissolve and digest in their tissues solid ingredients, while plants can assimilate food only in the liquid and gaseous states. Plants, however, can form albuminous matters from the constituents of air, water, and ammonia, while animals can do so only by feeding upon organic substances. The assimilation of gases by plants, Dr. Masters said, has only an approximate relation to respiration, and is really a process of digestion. Carbonic acid or dioxide, ammonia, and watery vapour are absorbed by the green parts of plants under the influence of sunlight: the carbonic acid of the atmosphere being decomposed, the oxygen set free, and the carbon retained. This process is intimately connected with the presence of chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of plants, which possesses many analogies with the colouring matter of the blood of the higher animals, iron being a necessary element in both liquids. The respiration of plants, going on by day and night, resembles that of animals in all essential points; and though, in some respects, plants as well as animals render air impure, yet they in turn purify the air, through the power of liberating oxygen possessed by chlorophyll; while those plants or parts of plants that are not green compensate for their pollution of the atmosphere by acting as scavengers. The circulation in the lowest plants and animals was shown to be of the same nature, but to be widely different from plants in the higher animals, who possess a heart and a distinct circulatory system. Another marked distinction between animals and plants consists in the adaptation of different organs to fulfil the same functions being found in a much greater degree in plants; of this the tendrils of climbing plants are striking examples—these being sometimes modifications of the leaf, stem, flower-stalk, and even of the petals,

yet fulfilling the same functions. Another distinctive peculiarity of plants is the development of bud structures, and especially of bud variations, termed "sports" by gardeners. Illustrations of these were referred to, and remarks were made by Dr. Masters on the causes assigned, such as the dissociation of hybrid characters, reversion to some ancestral state, or progression to some new type. He then alluded to grafting, stating that the effects of the stock on the scion and of the scion on the stock were greater and of more importance in plants than on any that has yet been observed in similar cases among animals, and referring to striking examples of grafting or hybridisation furnished him by Mr. W. Paul, Mr. Laing, and Mr. Wills. In conclusion, he alluded to the essential unity of the vital and physical forces, and to their dependence on One Supreme Intelligence.

Professor Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S., will, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., commence a course of four lectures on the Nervous System.

The Friday evening discourse on the 18th will be given by Mr. John F. Bateman, on the subway to France.

In the notice of Captain Wilson's discourse on the survey of Sinai, given in last week's Number, p. 254, "Tebel" ought to have been printed "Jebel."

LITERATURE.

A Diary in the East. By William Howard Russell. With Illustrations. (George Routledge and Sons.) It is not so very long ago since a notice appeared in these columns of Mrs. Grey's charming book, containing a record of what was seen, heard, and experienced during the late tour taken by the Prince and Princess of Wales in the land of the morning; and it is, therefore, probable that there may still be a chance of finding amongst the readers of this Journal some who will be glad to have their attention for the first time drawn to another book relating to the same tour. For there is nothing much more agreeable than to contemplate whatever is of itself worthy of contemplation from different points of view. The lady in attendance and the professional journalist are likely to exhibit different scenes, or the same scenes in different lights; and the soft touches of womanly grace may be advantageously supplemented by the rougher strokes of manly power. And it were simply superfluous to dwell upon the peculiar force with which Mr. Russell wields the descriptive pen. Yet he does not always write in the fashion of the "literary Warwick," who was popularly believed, during the Crimean War, to make and unmake "kings of men," the Agamemnons of the host, with a single trenchant article. He can be light, and gay, and humorous; and in such vein chiefly he seems to have composed his diary. Occasionally he descends to paltry details and loads his pages with mere words. That the Prince of Wales should have got up again when he was knocked down was as natural as it was unworthy of record; and a considerable portion of the first chapter reads like a collection of extracts from the *Morning Post*. Nor is it easy to see why Scripture should have been quoted at such inordinate length at p. 466, as if a Bible were not pretty generally accessible in even the worst-regulated families, or a certain firman at p. 459. Perhaps, if economy had been studied in these matters, there would have been room for the scientific chapter which is promised in the preface, omitted in the text, and made the subject of an apologetic note addressed to the reader. Of the numerous illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, it may be most truthfully said that they are as great an embellishment to the narrative as good scene-painting to a dramatic piece—they aid the imagination and they gratify the eye. It is probable that general opinion will give the palm of superiority to the uncoloured—so marvellously graphic are they in nearly every instance. To the main body of the work are added three appendices, of which the first is full of melancholy interest; it has reference to Scutari and its burial-ground, and contains "a list of the graves in the cemetery, with a copy of the inscriptions on each tablet." And so the book is left to be enjoyed by innumerable readers.

To Esther; and Other Sketches. By Miss Thackeray, Author of "The Story of Elizabeth," "The Village on the Cliff," and "Five Old Friends and a Young Prince." (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The daughter of one of the greatest of English authors has already given us three or four good proofs that she inherits a large measure of his capacity for the observation of human life, for sober, quiet reflection upon its ways, and for the invention of characters and incidents to illustrate those ways in a narrative of fiction. The late Mr. Thackeray, however, always wrote like a man, which is more than can be said of some other popular novelists of his time; and so Miss Thackeray, unlike several of the literary ladies of our day, always writes like a woman—that is, with the true feminine grace of pure feeling, the tone of general tenderness, the reverence for faithful affection in its humblest guise, and the instinctive avoidance of all that is base and vile, which belong to a womanly mind. These qualities, added to the merits of a strong and warm imagination, a lively but kindly sense of humour, and rare powers of description, are to be found in the collection of five charming stories which fills the delightful full volume entitled "To Esther; and Other Sketches." The first story takes its name from the manner in which it is commenced by a fragment of a letter addressed "to Esther," reminding her of the circumstances under which the writer, Geofrey Smith, had loved her, and had suffered a disappointment, seven years before. The scene is laid at Rome, in the first instance, and secondly in the Pyrenees; and we like both Mr. Smith and the young widow so much, that we are happy to say they come to a sincere understanding with each other. "Out of the World" is a tale with a sadder conclusion, but which teaches a stern moral truth; and our sympathy with poor George Rich, the victim of an idle, selfish wife, who mistakes her purpose and neglects her duty, is entirely justified by the end. The story of "Sola," though its title, with the anecdote which suggests this title, may seem far-fetched, is also pervaded by a certain pathetic interest drawn from the silent self-sacrifice of a generous manly heart. The localities of the Tyrolese Alps, in "Moretti's Campanula," and the manners and conversation of the rustic people there, are portrayed with much skill, while the simple plot is very agreeably managed. The remaining piece, called "Merry-making," is not a tale, but a sketch of a French country fair. The contents of this volume have appeared, we think, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, or in some other monthly publication.

Scenes and Studies. By Captain J. W. Clayton, F.R.G.S. (Longmans.) This is a volume for the proper perusal of which some slight preparation is required. "Prepare to receive cavalry" is the order which should be given; for the gallant author belonged formerly to the Light Dragoons, and he writes in the style which Charles O'Malley and other favourite heroes of Mr. Lever would probably have adopted had they turned their talents to the production of literature. He is, for the most part, gay, brilliant, dashing, and not altogether innocent of slang; and, if he be sometimes discovered in lachrymosa or serious mood, he pours out his soul a little after the manner of the sentimental melodrama, and his sighs and his jests are intermingled with equal profusion and grotesqueness. The gallant author, moreover, is an inveterate punster, and his puns are so frequent, so ingenious, so barefaced, so misplaced, that weak brethren, if they were not forewarned, might be not only offended, but disgusted and sickened. But readers who set out with a full knowledge of what they have to expect may derive considerable amusement, if not anything more profitable, from the gallant punster's volume. He indulges, it may be observed in passing, in a rhapsody concerning a certain Isabel, whom he apostrophises, using the second person singular, which betrays him into a little light-cavalry grammar, whereof "thou asked" is a specimen; but it is only right to say a probably unique specimen, due to overpowering emotion. He has evidently been a student and a traveller; he has fed his mind with intellectual food from the ancient classics and from leading articles of the *Daily Telegraph*; he is a preacher, a philosopher, a satirist, and a joker; and what with his studies, his travels, his philosophy, his satire, and his jokes he has filled a large number of pages with more rather than less than more instructive information,

anecdotes, rhapsodies, speculations, admonitions, jests, and puns. Some of his observations are exceedingly just and true; indeed, they are so just and true as to have been frequently anticipated. The selfish element, for instance, has long been held to prevail largely in the grief men feel or appear to feel for the dead; and the cold shoulder exhibited by relations to a young author is a very old discovery—so old as to have become worthy of preservation amongst the most ancient fossils at the British Museum, if it were only sufficiently rare. The modern author answers to the older prophet; and it was a proverb two thousand years ago that a prophet was not without honour save in his own country and amongst his own kinsfolk.

Musa Burschicosa. By John Stuart Blackie. (Edmonston and Douglas.) This is a curious little volume for a Professor of Greek to send out; but the author is not as other professors are. He calls his production "a book of songs for students and University men;" and the title is sufficient to show that he had in his mind the Burschen, with their smoking, beer-drinking, and singing. The advantages of these German habits combined are not quite unquestionable. The Professor, however, holds that "just simply a good song" is the best means of inculcating "the love of God, the love of truth, and the love of your fellow-men;" and he has endeavoured to supply the requisite article. His songs are genial, vigorous, and free; and little more can be said for them. They would probably go well enough with a rattling air and a strong chorus; but to read them are often rough and sometimes puerile. Their aim is most commendable; their success very problematical.

What Her Face Said. By Jane Hepplestone. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) A story which requires only one volume for the telling is always so far acceptable. In the present case the tale is quaint, and is told in a quaint style. There is very little incident, and what there is cannot be called either particularly novel or intensely exciting. An air of mystery is thrown over both the authorship and the principal personages, and a certain amount of interest is thereby created. The interest is further heightened by the peculiar positions relatively assigned to each of two sisters, of whom one spends a great deal of her time in studying the beautiful but cold and enigmatical face of the other. Such analysis has charms for many readers, and they will find the puzzle of the face in good time solved and many satisfactory conclusions arrived at after scenes described with quiet pathos.

David Lloyd's Last Will. By Hesba Stretton. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This novel, reprinted from the *Leisure Hour*, courts the favour of those who prefer two volumes. The date of the story is October, 1862, when the supply of cotton was cut off and Lancashire was threatened with famine. The picture of suffering is carefully (one had almost said gloatingly) and even powerfully drawn; and a great deal of religion (verging some people may think upon blasphemy), is supplied to the sufferers as a substitute for food. The author has so far been as true to life as deferential to the excellent publication in which the tale first appeared. It may be stated, further, that the story has the charms of originality as well as the graces of smooth writing; that it contains some strikingly good portraits, especially of a miser-husband and a mystic-wife; that it shows how naturally love-making and Sunday-school teaching seem to go together; and that it suggests nine months' imprisonment as the best means of making the just man perfect.

German Tales. By Berthold Auerbach. With an Introduction by Charles C. Shackson. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) A pretty little volume, containing five translated stories, which in the original German are exquisite, and in their English garb are very pleasing. The first two are so rendered as to suggest that the translator has tried to keep up the quaintness and other peculiarities of the original, and has met occasionally with extraordinary success, but has sometimes been betrayed into rudeness and obscurity. In the others there are traces of a Transatlantic hand, for "smart" is used in the sense of "clever," without any notion of slang; but the fact does not exercise any harmful influence, or detract from the innate beauty of the tales.

Flowers from Fatherland Transplanted into English Soil. By John Pitcairn Trotter, A. Mercer Adam, M.D., and George Colman, B.A., Brasenose College, Oxon. (William Blackwood and Sons.) This is a very elegant volume of poems, translated from the works of Bürger, Schiller, Körner, Uhland, Heine, Goethe, and other German masters. The translations are good, in most cases; spirited often, and readable always. They are not, and could not be expected to be, equal to the originals; and, as nearly always happens under such circumstances, they bring to mind other renderings, partly better, and partly worse. Bürger's "Lenore," with which the volume commences, is, on the whole, wonderfully well rendered; but mark the following lines:—

O mother! what are joys above?
O mother! what is hell?
With him, with him are joy and love;
Without my William—hell.

The original, if memory may be trusted, runs thus:—

O Mutter! was ist Schigkeit?
O Mutter! was ist Hölle?
Bei ihm, bei ihm ist Schigkeit;
Und ohne Wilhelm—Hölle.

It cannot be necessary to point out to even the least observant reader that Lenore's remarks "air strong;" that the substitution of a monosyllable for a dissyllable at the end of the second and fourth lines is a dead loss, especially if regard be paid to the rhythm of the whole poem; that "joys above" and "joy and love" are very small change indeed, and are suggestive rather of the mawkish hymn-writer than of Bürger; that the iteration of words is forcible and intentional, and that the force is weakened and the intention thwarted if the iteration be not strictly observed, single word for single word, in the translation. It is to be regretted, moreover, that "my William" is not justified by the text, and has a somewhat melodramatically sentimental sound to English ears. Now, transposition is always a fair artifice; and by its means it may be possible to give single word for single word, and dissyllable for dissyllable:—

O mother, mother, what is hell?
O mother, what salvation?
Away from William it is hell;
With him, with him—salvation,

may do as a mere example of what might be done. It is due, however, to the translators to offer respectful acknowledgment of the justice with which they have generally treated the rugged eloquence and wild music of Bürger. And it is as gratifying as it is astonishing to mark the ease and elegance with which some of Heine's perfect gems are placed in their English setting.

The Duke of Buccleuch, President of the Royal Horticultural Society, has nominated for vice-presidents of the society for the present year Prince Teck, the Bishop of Winchester, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, and W. Wilson Saunders, F.R.S.

The director of the National Gallery has presented his annual report to the Treasury, in which he states that during the last year the following pictures were purchased:—A picture, by John Martin, of the "Destruction of Pompeii," bought in London, in January, for £200; "The Courtyard of a Dutch House," by Peter de Hooge, purchased in Paris, in March, for £1722; a "Flower Piece" by Jan Van Huysum, purchased in London, in April, for £900; a "Man's Portrait," by Albert Cuyp, bought, at the same time, for £900; an altar-piece by Marco Marziale, a rare Venetian master, purchased for £180 18s., together with the two following pictures, in the month of September, in Milan—viz., "The Madonna and Child Enthroned," another altar-piece by Marco Marziale, for £1005, and a "Madonna and Child," by Bartolommeo Montagna, for £502 10s. With respect to Marziale's altar-piece, he states that, on the suppression of the church of San Silvestro, in Cremona, at the close of the last century, the picture was removed by Marquis Picenardi, a distinguished amateur, of Cremona, and placed in his castle of Torre dei Malamberti, near Piadena, in the province of Cremona, where it remained until 1868.



SHROVE TUESDAY PROCESSION OF THE FAT OX AT THE TUILERIES, PARIS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE MEET OF THE BURTON HOUNDS, GREEN MAN, LINCOLN HEATH.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales was visiting Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P. for Mid Lincolnshire, at Burghersh Chantry, in the city of Lincoln, in the latter part of last week. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Captain Ellis, his equerry, and one or two other gentlemen, arrived at Lincoln quarter before six on the Wednesday afternoon, by special train from Grantham. He was met at the railway station by Mr. Chaplin, and by the Mayor of Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Ruston, who bade him welcome to the city, assuring him that his desire for privacy should be respected while he stayed there. He entered Mr. Chaplin's carriage, with his host, and was taken by the route of High-street, Silver-street, and New-road, to Burghersh Chantry. A dinner party had been invited to meet him, consisting of Lord Carington, Lord Downe, Lord Folkestone, Sir G. Wombwell, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. Montagu, and two gentlemen of Mr. Chaplin's family. Next morning his Royal Highness went out with the Burton hounds. The meet was at that famous old roadside tavern the Green Man, eight miles from Lincoln, on the road to Sleaford. This neighbourhood, formerly a tract of waste land known as Lincoln Heath, but now inclosed and cultivated, has been described in our Journal, which presented, some years ago, an illustration of the old lighthouse, also called Dunstan Pillar, erected by Lord Despencer, about 1750, to guide the traveller over the pathless plain at night. The lantern was removed by the Marquis of Buckinghamshire, when the turnpike road was made, and was replaced by a statue of King George III. The Green Man was, during the last century, a notable place of assembly for the county gentry. They used to hold their monthly festive meetings in a spacious club-room, built, in 1740, by Mr. Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney, and adorned with the busts of the chief members of the club, and with all their names and arms, which were modelled in alabaster and placed within oval panels on the wall. Among them were Lord Tyrconnel, of Belton; Captain King, of Ashby; Mr. Robert Dashwood, of Wellington; and other leaders of jovial sport in their time. Their ordinary recreation, as we are told by the Rev. Dr. Oliver, in his "History of the Holy Trinity Guild at Sleaford," consisted of a game at bowls before dinner, and a pipe of tobacco after dinner, with their claret or their punch, in the summer-house at the end of the bowling-green. The Prince of Wales, unfortunately, had not a very pleasant day for his excursion to this place. There was a nasty drizzling rain, which obliged him and Mr. Chaplin, with their party, to come in closed carriages, arriving at the Green Man about noon. But these fox-hunters would not so much mind the weather when mounted on the horses there in waiting, and fairly afield with the hounds. Our illustration of the meet at the Green Man is from a sketch taken that day.

THE SHROVETIDE PROCESSION IN PARIS.

The letter of our Paris Correspondent last week gave a pretty full account of the annual festive procession of the *Boeuf Gras*, which took place on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, being a sort of Carnival before Lent. The four prize oxen—named *Le Tremblay*, *Le Normand*, *Port Said*, and *Amurath IV.*—conveyed through the streets, with the sacrificial Roman augurs, upon low cars hung with drapery, flags, and evergreens, were on this occasion accompanied not only by the triumphal car of *Clodoche* and the usual masqueraders, but also by an Egyptian galley, filled with people in the costumes of all nations, to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal. Our illustration shows the scene in the courtyard of the Tuilleries Palace, about three o'clock on the Tuesday, when this fantastic array came to present itself to the eyes of Napoleon III., the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince Imperial, who looked down upon it from a balcony of the *Tour de l'Horloge*. The Imperial party is seen to the left hand of the Engraving.

THE THEATRES.

THE ROYALTY.

The movements of managers are at present provisional and intended merely to provide for a few weeks; and therefore, as might have been expected under the circumstances, they content themselves with revivals. These, for the most part, are of pieces that have been recently popular. Thus we have "Peep o' Day" at Drury Lane, "Blow for Blow" at the Adelphi, "Ixion" at Charing-Cross, and the burlesque "Black-Eyed Susan" at the Royalty. The last-named merry piece was again produced on Thursday week, and reasserted its popularity. It had already been played 420 times, and started on its new career with unabated vigour. Miss Oliver, who performs Susan, is, indeed, the life of the action; and, whether singing or pleading for her lover, contrives by the variety and vivacity of her style to quicken the attention of the audience and give animation to the business of the stage. Mr. Dewar, in Captain Crosstree, is superb; and Mr. Danvers, as Dame Hartley, is a great make-up and constantly in motion. No better representative of William than Miss Caroline Parkes is possible, and she received from the audience the warmest of welcomes. Shaun O'Ploughshare, the Post, had the advantage of being impersonated by Miss Charlotte Saunders; and the rest of the characters were all respectably supported, most of them, indeed, with the utmost efficiency.

SURREY.

Mr. W. Sidney has been engaged at the Surrey, and brought with him his drama entitled "Light in the Dark; or, Life in the Coal-Pits." His efforts have been well seconded by the scenic artist, Mr. Albert Calcott, who has contributed some really illustrative scenery. As the drama is constructed with considerable skill, and is not wanting in the sensational element, there is much in the work that directly appeals to the general audience, and some dialogue that may command admiration from the judicious few.

PRINCESS.

Two new pieces were performed on Monday at the Princess's, both by Mr. Boucicault. They are respectively entitled "Paul Lafarge" and "A Dark Night's Work." They are both adaptations, and partake of the provisional character that we have attributed to revivals. They are manifestly intended to serve an occasional purpose, and to cover a merely temporary need. The first, we are told, is taken from an old French piece, and shows how Paul Lafarge (Mr. Rignold), groom to the Countess Marie de Longueville (Miss Rose Leclercq), is discovered to be a Duke; and how the Countess, who had been previously disgraced, consents to marry him, under certain conditions, in order to secure the rank of a Duchess. Those conditions are degrading to Paul. But the revolution takes place, and time brings round its revenges. Paul has employed well the interval of time, and in the second act appears as a captain and companion of Bonaparte. At first he contemplates a divorce from the once-proud lady but she is no longer proud, and is, besides, in peril. She finds, too, that she has all along loved the man whom she wronged; accordingly Paul pitied and forgives. The second piece is a traduction from one of the numerous dramas of M. Scribe, evidently founded on a Spanish original, and forming a comedy of intrigue in three acts. By order of Philip, King-Consort (Mr. W. Rignold), the lights in a chapel prepared for a marriage-ceremony are extinguished, an accident which permits one bridegroom to be substituted for another. Don Manuel (Mr. Herbert Crellin) is the person really married, but the King-Consort and Mendoza, his Chamberlain (Mr. Romer), have also encountered the lady in the dark, and she has no other way of distinguishing them but by their voices. At length she identifies her lover and husband. In each of these pieces Mr. Belmore has a low-comedy part, and in both contributes by his humour to the interest of the action. The performances were favourably received, and did credit to the company, which is small. Some new scenery has been supplied by Messrs. Lloyds and Hans, and the costumes are as brilliant and costly as Mr. May's establishment can provide.

At the sale of the Countess of Derwentwater's effects on Monday portrait of the retender sold for £1000.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Kieran, Q.C., of the Irish bar, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras. The salary is £4000 per annum.

The new Act by which imprisonment for debt has been abolished has removed the process known as proclamation of outlawry.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords were engaged, on Monday, in hearing the new evidence respecting the claim to the Wicklow peerage. At the previous sitting Sir Roundell Palmer informed their Lordships that important evidence would be produced to prove that Mrs. Howard, the mother of the claimant, had visited the Liverpool workhouse in the month of August, 1864, and removed an infant for the purpose of adoption. Before this evidence was tendered on Monday, Mrs. Howard was asked to go into the witness-box to be cross-examined; but she refused to do so, and, after some discussion, she was given into the custody of the Black Rod. Several witnesses, amongst others the mother of the alleged adopted child, were then examined, and swore positively that Mrs. Howard was the person who called at the workhouse and obtained possession of a baby. On the other hand, the Solicitor-General had received information that the child in question had been adopted by a lady who went to New Zealand, and the case was adjourned for the purpose of further inquiry. Mrs. Howard was ordered to be discharged on the payment of the fees, but she pleaded that she was suing *in forma pauperis*.

Lord Penzance, on Tuesday, made an order in Chambers that Sir Charles Mordaunt be entitled to be heard before the full Court on the question whether the petitioner was entitled to proceed with his suit, notwithstanding the insanity of the respondent.

Lord Penzance has decreed alimony to Mrs. Kelly, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Liverpool, at the rate of £164 a year, being half of the reverend gentleman's income. The Judge stated that this sum was awarded on the ground that the greater portion of Mr. Kelly's income arose from his wife's property, which had been greatly wasted by litigation.

The City Offices Company were the plaintiffs, on Tuesday, in a suit in which the Master of the Rolls was asked to declare that a transfer of certain shares of the company was null and void. The original holder of the shares had transferred them to a minor for a consideration; and the minor, on attaining his majority, repudiated the transaction. The plaintiffs alleged that the transfer was a stock-market juggle; and the Court held that it would be an injustice to the shareholders if they were to be losers, and ordered that the original holder of the shares should pay the costs of the action and interest on the call.

The official liquidator of Barned's Bank applied, on Monday, to the chief clerk of the Master of the Rolls for his sanction to a compromise offered by a contributory whose debt was £400,000, but who was willing to pay £7500. Inability to pay was not suggested, but the contributory had set the Court at defiance and had gone abroad. The chief clerk doubted whether he could sanction the compromise.

A special jury was empanelled in the Sheriff's Court, on Thursday week, to assess the amount of compensation in an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which judgment had been allowed to go by default. The plaintiff, a daughter of Mr. Mitchell, formerly a timber merchant in the Curtain-road, claimed £10,000 from a son of Mr. Hazeldine, manufacturer of railway rolling stock. The jury returned a verdict for £2000.

The case of "Bowman v. the Great Northern Railway Company," for compensation for injuries sustained in a railway accident in October last, was concluded, on Thursday week, at Hertford. The question which the jury had to determine was whether the signalman had changed the points at the proper time, and, after hearing the case for nearly three days, they found that he had not, and gave the plaintiff damages of £500.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart has approved of the compromise made in the suit instituted for the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Etches, of Derby, who left a legacy of £20,000 Crystal Palace Ordinary Stock and £10,000 Seven per Cent Preference Shares, in the same company, for promoting the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The compromise has resulted in the directors of the company taking half of the legacy.

The Irish Judges of Assize, in their addresses to the grand juries, continue to refer to the prevalence of undetected crime in the various counties. In Westmeath, Chief Justice Whiteside said that in 1869 the offences committed between one assize and the other did not amount to more than twenty; but he found that since the last assizes 173 outrages in one class of crime alone had been recorded. There had been three or four murders, or attempts to murder, and ninety-three threatening letters had been received since the last assizes. On the other hand, the presiding Judge at Wexford congratulated the grand jury on the absence of serious crime, but he regretted to observe that the practice of sending threatening letters was on the increase. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in opening the Cork Assizes, congratulated the grand jury on the absence of crime in the county, and on the great improvement in the material condition of the people. There was reason to believe that a seditious spirit existed below the surface, but he reposed entire confidence in the firm administration of the law. At Waterford Assizes, on Monday morning, the grand jury found true bills against all the rioters at the recent election, and the presiding Judge commented upon the inertness of the military and the constabulary during the riots. The grand jury of the county of Meath have passed a resolution calling on the Government to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and to increase the power of the police to search for arms.

At Limerick Assizes, on Thursday week, an action was brought against an Irish priest for slandering one of his parishioners, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with £5 damages.

Two men, named Wood and Hodgson, accused of killing William Wilson, a lunatic who was placed in their care at the Lancaster County Asylum, were, on Saturday, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude each.

A daring robbery of jewellery was committed in Edinburgh between Saturday night and Monday morning. The thieves had great difficulty in getting into the premises. Eventually succeeding, they carried away property valued at £2000.

Henry Goodwin, who pleaded guilty on Friday week to maliciously damaging oil paintings, the property of his father, at Wigwell Hall, was, on Saturday, sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Captain Madden was, on Tuesday, tried at Manchester Assizes for assaulting Mr. Clarke at the Queen's Hotel, found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Evidence was adduced to show that the prisoner was labouring under mental delusion, and the Judge said it would be laid before the Home Secretary.

A shocking discovery has been made at Bethnal-green. For some time a man named Edward Banks and his wife, Emma Banks, had occupied the house No. 12, Gretton-terrace, Green-street. The man was a builder; but in consequence of failing in business had been compelled to become a journeyman bricklayer. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday several persons noticed that all the blinds of the house were drawn down; on Saturday evening Edward Banks, son of the deceased, who resided in another part of the town, called at the house, and could make no one hear. On Sunday night he called again, with the same result, and then the police broke in. The dead body of Emma Banks was found stretched across a bedstead, and that of her husband under the bed. A pan, in which charcoal had been burned, was on the hearthstone, and all the air-vents in the room were pasted over with paper. In the pocket of Mrs. Banks's dress was found a bottle containing laudanum, and a letter, which was addressed "To my mother." In a cupboard in the room was discovered a ticket-of-leave, declaring that the holder of it, Edward Banks, had been granted a licence after having been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for an assault with an intent to murder upon Emma Banks, his wife. An inquest was held on Tuesday. The jury found that both died from inhaling the fumes of charcoal, and that when they shut themselves up for that purpose they were in a state of "temporary insanity."

Jacob Spinasi was found guilty, last week, of the murder of Cecilia Aldridge, at Finsbury, and Mr. Baron Channel sentenced him to be hanged. In the Recorder's court, Edward Cox, clerk, twenty-four years of age, was found guilty of wounding his sweetheart, with intent to murder her. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. A verdict of wilful murder has been recorded against the miner, Patrick Jennings, who is alleged to have beaten his wife to death, on the road near Wolverhampton, on Sunday week. At the Oxford Assizes, yesterday week, Susannah Hyde pleaded guilty to the murder of her infant son, and was condemned to death. The Judge, however, intimated that he should communicate with the Home Secretary, with a view of obtaining a commutation of the sentence. At the Worcester Assizes, on Monday, a farmer named Wall was found guilty of shooting at Emma Wells, in February last, with intent to do her bodily harm. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years. At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, William Cunningham, of Glasgow, was found guilty of murdering Julia M'Leod, and sentenced to be hanged at Glasgow on the 28th inst. The jury recommended the culprit to mercy.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Lady Augusta Frederica Louisa Frances Vernon-Wentworth, second daughter of the first Marquis of Ailesbury, K.T., wife of Frederick William Thomas Vernon-Wentworth, Esq., of Wentworth Castle, York, and Connaught-place, Middlesex, was proved, at Wakefield, under £90,000, by Arthur Bethel Thellusson, Esq., her son-in-law, and Thomas Frederick Charles Vernon-Wentworth, Esq., her son, the acting executors and trustees; the other executors being her brothers, the Most Hon. George William, Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., P.C., and the Right Hon. Lord Ernest A. Bruce, C.B., P.C., to whom power is reserved to prove hereafter. Her Ladyship executed her will in 1866, and died in September last, aged seventy-four. She bequeaths to the Beckett Dispensary, Barnsley; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Cancer Hospital, Brompton; and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, each £100; and to the parishes of Worsbrough, Worsbrough Dale, Stainbrough, and Dodworth, each £25, free of duty. Her Ladyship bequeaths to her two daughters, Louisa Mary H. Vernon-Wentworth and Henrietta Frances Elizabeth Thellusson, all her jewels, diamonds, and ornaments of the person, and her carriages and horses equally between them, as well as the rest of her property, appointing them residuary legatees.

The will of Thomas Fielden, Esq., of Wellfield, Crumpsell, was proved at Manchester, on the 17th ult., under £1,300,000, the executors being the testator's nephews, Samuel Fielden, Esq., of Centre-vale, near Todmorden; John Fielden, Esq., of Dobroyd Court; and Joshua Fielden, Esq., M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to them he leaves his property, subject to the payment of the interest from £30,000 secured to his wife during her life.

The will of Thomas Parr, Esq., late of Grappenhall, Heyes, was proved at Chester, on the 1st ult., under £500,000 personalty in the United Kingdom by the executors, Richard Asheton Cross, Esq., M.P., of Broughton-in-Furness; St. John Charlton, jun., Esq., of Pentrefyfon, Flintshire; and testator's sons, Thomas Philip Parr, Esq., of Killiechronan, Island of Mull; and Joseph Charlton Parr, Esq., of Grappenhall, Heyes. The will is dated July 1, 1869, and a codicil the 26th of the same month. The bequests to his sons and daughter are very large, including numerous shares in various companies; also liberal legacies to his nephews and nieces, and bequests to his clerks, servants, and others; all legacies free of duty. To his executors, Mr. Cross and Mr. Charlton, each £250s.; to his grand-daughters, Florence and Emily Jeffery, £1000. He has left £1000 towards establishing an infirmary at Warrington, and £400 to the Ragged Schools there. He devises his estates of Grappenhall and Appleton to his son Joseph and issue; and devises all other his estates, except Killiechronan, which is subject to disposition, in conformity with Scotch law, in favour of his son Thomas Philip Parr, whom he appoints residuary legatee.

The will of George Thomas, Esq., of the city of Bristol, and of Brislington, Somerset, merchant, was proved at Bristol under £200,000. The executors are John Sanderson Thomas, his nephew, and Benjamin Thomas, his great-nephew, both of Bristol. The will and two codicils were executed in 1861; and testator died in December last. He leaves to his wife a legacy of £3000, an annuity of £150, and a choice of one of his residences. He leaves to his nephew, Alfred Ketton Thomas, a legacy of £10,000, and liberal bequests to his other nephews and nieces and to friends, and to several institutions, and appoints his said nephew and executor, John Sanderson Thomas, residuary legatee. The following are the charitable bequests:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol General Hospital, and the Bristol Total Abstinence Society, each £2000; the Bristol Strangers' Friend Society, Guardians' House, and Refuge, each £500; and £1500 amongst the Friars' Bristol Schools.

The will of Mr. Charles Schofield, of Oldham, timber merchant, who died, at Torquay, on Feb. 7, was proved, on Thursday week, in the Manchester County Court of Probate, by the executors—Edward Dudley Jackson, Esq., barrister-at-law, and George Holme, timber merchant, Liverpool. Mr. Schofield bequeaths to his cousin, the said Edward Dudley Jackson, £7000, with all his jewellery, except a ring, which he leaves as an heirloom to his cousin S. S. Schofield; to his cousin Fanny Jackson, £2000; to his cousin S. S. Schofield, £1000, with his carriages, horses, and wines; and to his nieces and sisters (already well provided for) £1000 amongst them; and to his servant-man £100, with all his wearing apparel. Lastly, to his friend George Holme, of Liverpool, timber merchant, all the goodwill and valuable leases of his business, together with the residue of his property, real and personal, of which he may die possessed, and to which he may hereafter become entitled, for his own use absolutely, and appoints the said George Holme sole residuary legatee. Mr. Schofield's personalty was sworn under £35,000.

M. Delaunay is the new director of the Imperial Observatory in Paris.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that at Agra the Duke of Edinburgh is said to have inquired whether the city had a lunatic asylum. On being informed that such an institution would be of no utility in the place he devoutly thanked Heaven, observing that, wherever there was one, they invariably took him there, and he always found the word "Welcome!" in large letters over the entrance.

Signor Mario has had great success at St. Petersburg. A correspondent writes:—"The night before last the Opera House was literally crammed; and I think never before (save, perhaps, at the reception of Garibaldi in England) have I witnessed a similar scene of enthusiasm. The performance was 'The Huguenots,' and at its termination M. Mario was called before the curtain twenty-five times, amid shouts of 'Viva! viva!' and waving of handkerchiefs, shawls, hats, and anything that could be waved. He received from the public three handsome gifts—a large crown, with an inscription in gold; a massive gold plate, engraved 'A Mario, ses admirateurs, Petersbourg, 1870'; and a beautiful silver épergne; besides bouquets without number. On leaving the theatre the crowd followed him to his house."

The *Moniteur des Arts* of Paris gives some curious information on the subject of picture-copying in Italy. In the Uffizi Palace at Florence there are one hundred artists at work daily. A picture perpetually being copied is a triptych by Fra Angelico, with a border of heavenly musicians. It takes eight days to copy one of these angels well, and the copy sells at from 60f. to 80f. Before this picture four copyists are ever at work. In the gallery of the Pitti Palace there are not so many copyists. Nevertheless, they manage to finish 300 re-productions annually. The favourite subject here is the "Vierge de la Chaise" of Raffaelle. It takes two months to turn out a single copy of this work. These copyists are chiefly Italians. There are a few Frenchmen and Germans, but very seldom is an Englishman found here.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF BREADALBANE.

The Right Hon. Mary Theresa, Countess of Breadalbane, died, on the 27th ult., at Nice, after a lingering illness. Her Ladyship was only daughter of J. F. Edwards, Esq., of Dublin, and was married, March 7, 1850, to Captain John Alexander Gavin Campbell, of Glenfalloch, who succeeded, at the decease of his cousin John, second Marquis of Breadalbane, in 1862, to the Earldom of Breadalbane and Holland, as well as to the great estate of the Breadalbane family, including Taymouth Castle, Perthshire. The Countess leaves issue two sons, Gavin, Lord Glenorchy, born April 9, 1851; and Ivan, born 1859; and one daughter, Lady Eva Campbell.

LADY ARABELLA FERMOR-HESKETH.

The Right Hon. Lady Anna Maria Arabella Fermor-Hesketh, who died, on the 28th ult., at Easton Neston, her family seat in Northamptonshire, was elder daughter of Thomas William, fourth Earl of Pomfret, and became, at the decease of her last surviving brother, George William Richard, fifth Earl, senior coheiress of the noble house of Pomfret and one of the coheiresses of a moiety of the Barony of Fitzhugh. Her Ladyship was born in 1828, and married, March 10, 1846, Sir Thomas George Hesketh, Bart., M.P., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, who assumed, by Royal license dated Nov. 8, 1867, for himself and his second son, Thomas George, the additional surname and arms of Fermor. The issue of the marriage of Lady Arabella and Sir Thomas George Hesketh consists of three sons and three daughters.

SIR J. STUART MENTETH, BART.

Sir James Stuart Menteth, second Baronet, of Closeburn, who died at his seat, Mansfield House, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, on the 27th ult., claimed to be chief of the ancient house of Menteth, and heir male of that of Stuart, but these claims are disputed by the family of Dalzell, of Binns. Be this as it may, the Menteths of Closeburn are of the illustrious line of the old Earls of Menteth. The Baronet whose death we record was born in 1792, the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, on whom a baronetcy was conferred in 1838. Sir James married, Dec. 17, 1846, Jane, daughter of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk Park, M.P., but leaves no issue; his successor in the title being his nephew, now Sir James Stuart Menteth, Bart. Philadelphia, Countess of Mar and Kellie, who died, Dec. 15, 1853, was the late Baronet's eldest sister.



LORD BARCAPLE.

Edward Francis Maitland, LL.D., a Lord of Session in Scotland, under the title of Lord Barcaple, died on the 23rd ult. His Lordship, born in Edinburgh in 1808, was son of Adam Maitland, Esq., of Dundrennan, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, who was a younger son of David Maitland, Esq., of Barcaple, the descendant of an early branch of the Lauderdale family. He received his education at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, was admitted advocate of the Scottish Bar in 1831, became Sheriff of Argyleshire in 1851, was Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1855 and 1859, and was appointed a Lord of the Court of Session in 1862, when he chose for his titular designation the name of the family estate of Barcaple. In 1859 he acted as curator and assessor of the University of Edinburgh, and in 1860 was elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen. He married, in 1840, Miss Roberts, daughter of a banker in Glasgow.

MR. ANSON BURLINGAME.

Mr. Anson Burlingame, late Chinese Ambassador, died recently. He was born in New Berlin, New York, in 1822, and passed his earlier life in the West. He received his education at the University of Michigan, and subsequently in Harvard University, where he graduated in 1846. Having studied law, he commenced practice in Boston; but entering upon political life he was, in 1852, elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, and, in 1853, was appointed a member of a committee for revising the State constitution. Subsequently he was elected three times to the House of Representatives, being prominently before the public on the occasion of the agitations preceding the election of President Lincoln, and in the attack made by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, upon Mr. Charles Sumner. In 1861 Mr. Burlingame was appointed Minister to Austria, and was afterwards transferred to China, subsequently taking service under the Emperor of China as head of the mission to the Western provinces. He married the daughter of George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by whom, who survives him, he leaves a daughter.

COLONEL MOIR.

Colonel George Moir, C.B., of the Royal Horse Artillery, Bengal, died, at Umballa, on the 5th ult. He obtained his first commission in the Bengal Artillery in 1838, and served throughout the great Indian campaigns. He took part in the Gwalior campaign, 1843-4, including the battle of Maharajpore; also in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, for which he received a medal and two clasps; and in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9, including the siege and capture of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat, for which also he had a medal and two clasps. Colonel Moir subsequently distinguished himself at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was made a Companion of the Bath in 1858. Moir became a Captain in 1853, a Major in 1858, a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861, and a Colonel Feb. 18, 1866.

MR. G. F. YOUNG.

George Frederick Young, Esq., who died, on the 23rd ult., at Reigate, was born Oct. 23, 1791, the eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral William Young, by his wife, Anne Spencer, daughter of Robert Curling, Esq., and belonged to a branch of the family of which Sir Charles Lawrence Young, Bart., is the head. Mr. Young, a merchant and shipowner of London, entered Parliament, in 1832, as member for Tynemouth, subsequently representing Scarborough. He was at one time well known as a leader and speaker among the commercial members of the House of Commons, and, during his tenure of a seat in that house, warmly advocated mercantile and shipping interests, voting against free trade. On the formation of Lord Derby's Administration in 1852 he was named Vice-President of the Board of Trade; but his state of health compelled him to decline the post, and to content himself henceforward with a life of almost complete retirement. Mr. Young devoted his influence and energies continually and actively to the promotion of the welfare of the labouring classes in connection with education and social improvement. He was one of the founders of the General Shipowners' Society and of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. He was a magistrate for Middlesex, and Deputy Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets. He married, in 1814, Mary, youngest daughter of John Abbott, Esq., of Brompton House, Isle of Thanet, by whom he leaves surviving three sons and two daughters.

MR. H. B. CLIVE.

Henry Bayley Clive, Esq., died at the family seat, Styche, Market Drayton, on the 26th ult. He was born in 1800, fifth son of William Clive, Esq., of Styche, M.P., by his wife, Elizabeth Clive, daughter of John Rotton, Esq., and was nephew of the illustrious Lord Clive, the hero of Plassey, who achieved such distinction in India in the last century. Mr. Clive, whose death we record, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. He was M.P. for Ludlow from 1847 to 1852, and was in the commission of the peace for the county of Salop. Mr. Clive was an ardent sportsman, and was formerly Master of the Shropshire Hounds.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H. W.—A Pawn can never move diagonally except in the act of capturing an adverse man.
W. G. O'DENBORG.—They shall be reported on very shortly.
PROBLEMIEST.—We have not seen "The Pocket Chess and Checker Board" advertised in the *New York Turf, Field, and Farm* newspaper, but, from its price (75 cents), conjecture it must resemble the pocket board invented some years ago by the late Dr. P. M. Roger.

I. S. Birmingham.—We know of no work much more rudimentary than the first book you mention. However, you may try Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess," or the little "Chessplayer's Text Book," sold with the "Staunton" Chess men.

F. HEALEY, JOHN SCOTT, E. C. KENNEDY, I. W. A., W. B., and W. S. PAVITT received with thanks, and now undergoing examination.

F. H. : W. L. Thomas.—A player can claim a Queen for every Pawn he advances to the adversary's royal line, whether he has a Queen on the board at the time or not.

I. L., Sagar Holme.—Many thanks. Any others equally good will always be welcome, especially so when the names of both players are given.

A BEGINNER is quite mistaken in both instances.

H. H. Westcott, is thanked, but there is nothing remarkable in the position.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF MR. LLOYD'S PROBLEM, published in our Notices to Chess Correspondents, Feb. 26, has reached us from A. Lady, I. W. P., D. D., Oxoniensis, Peon, R. K., I. Knowles, Felix, W. B., S. M. G., H. Richardson, M. E., Thomas Rockcliffe, D. C. L., H. K. A., Granny, H. B., Cora, H. D. Clark, W. Shedd, F. H., Mona, Rev. G. Airey, W. Brand, Lucine, W. M.; John Scott, Shields; Pigriskin, H. A. Thorpe, Mentor, Derby, Fred Wood, Gamut, O. P. Q., W. D. V., Banshee, D. E. L., James Brown, A. C. Jewitt, L. H. Lofthouse, Percy, Kebo, Orazio, H. Boxer, I. C. Miles, Victor Gorgias, Pylades, Edward P. O'Brien, Gog and Magog, Templar, Rev. A. C. Newby, A. M. Keynes, Druid, Podgers, W. G., K. Omron, Barbarossa, Cedipus, 1870, Victoria, Monaco, Bunny, Vandevord, Mersey, Three Bells, W. R., of Glasgow, Lightfoot, Beaufort, Larkspur, Cecil, Magnum, Medea, H. C. H., I. W., North, Rex, Sergio, Philo, S. G. N., Alpha, E. F. G., Dr. Pangolin, A. Clerk, G. B. F., Dundee; Sawney, W. B., E. Rawdon, Morpeth, Slow-Coach, Miranda, W. Benson, G. Radcliffe, H. T. Thorpe, William Green, I. D. P., C. R. Hildyard, T. Booth, N. Gordon, F. W. Peters, Alderman, George Dryden, and Adelphi.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1357 has reached us from G. M., W. P. B., Thomas Cockle, Loly, of Liverpool; Andrew, H. K. A.; F. H., Mons; George, Rev. George Airey, W. Brand, W. Hirst, Lucius, Stanley, Orazio, P. B., Dockhead, I. Wiley, Ferns, C. Platt, Fidele, S. P. Q. B., of Bridges; D. M., Mentor, Box and Cox, Pip, Ludovic, Charley, Dryasdust, Peterkin, H. W. B., Civis, Presis, Robt. Hicks, Cedipus, Paul, Newstead, Volpone, Jerry, W. F. P. T., Derevon, Principes, F. Heely, T. H. I., Birkenhead, Bunny, R. W., T. S. Brandreth; H. and E. Fran, of Lyons; Q. E. D., Roxby; W. R., of Glasgow; V. N. P., Harry.

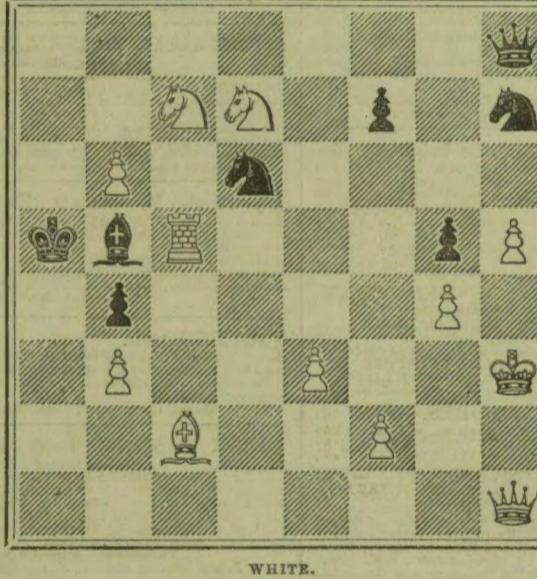
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1358.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 7th K takes Kt with 3. P to K Kt 7th, and then mates next move with the Rook.
2. R to K 6th (ch) K to Q 5th 3. B to Q 4th K takes P
If he move K to K B 4th, White replies 4. R mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1359.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



White, having to play, engages to give mate in two moves.

THE NORTH GERMAN CHESS LEAGUE.

Game played at the above between MR. ANDERSEN and MR. ZUKERTORT.

(Giuoco Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. Z.) WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. Z.) WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 27. P to Q Kt 3rd K to Kt sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 28. Q R to Q B sq K to B 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th 29. P to K B 3rd R to Q B sq
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 30. R to K 3rd P to Q B 4th
5. P to Q 4th P takes P 31. R to Q B 3rd P to Q B 5th
6. P takes P B to Kt 5th (ch) Better than taking the Pawn. For, if
7. B to Q 2nd B takes B (ch) 32. R takes P P takes P
8. Q Kt takes B P to Q 4th 33. R takes R B takes R
9. P takes P K Kt takes P 34. R takes Kt P, &c. 35. R takes Kt 3rd
10. Q to Kt 3rd K Kt to K 2nd 36. Kt to K 3rd P to K 3rd
11. Castles on K side Castles 37. R takes R B takes B P
12. K R to K sq P to Q B 3rd 38. R takes P B to K 3rd
13. Kt to K 5th P to K B 3rd 39. R to Q B 7th (ch) K to Kt 3rd
14. Kt to Q 3rd K to R sq 40. R to K 4th P to K B 4th
15. Kt to Q B 5th Q to Q 3rd Mr. Z. gives the following variations
16. B takes Kt Kt takes B to show that White could not safely capture
17. Kt to Q 4th He could not take the Q Kt Pawn with- the Q Pawn, or Q B P.—
out serious loss.— 36. R takes Q P
18. Kt to K B 3rd Q to K B 5th 37. P to B 5th (ch) B takes B P
19. Q to K B 4th R to Q Kt sq 38. R takes Kt P (ch) K takes R
20. K R takes Q B takes Kt 39. R takes Kt B (ch) K moves
21. Kt to Q 6th P to Q Kt 3rd 40. Kt takes R Then if:—
22. Kt to Q R 4th B to Kt 5th 36. P to Kt 4th B takes P
23. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 2nd 37. P to Kt 4th R takes Q P
24. Kt to K 3rd Q R to Q sq 38. R to Kt 5th B to Kt 2nd (ch)
25. Kt to K 4th R takes Kt 39. R to Kt 6th R to Kt 3rd
26. Kt to Q B 2nd B to K 3rd 40. Kt to R 2nd R to Kt 3rd
27. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K 2nd 41. R takes B P to Kt 3rd
28. Kt to K 5th, &c. 42. R takes B P to Kt 2nd
29. Kt to K 4th P to Q R 4th 43. R takes Kt P, &c.
30. Kt to K 3rd B to K 3rd 37. P to Q 5th B takes P
31. Kt to K 2nd Q R to Q 5th 38. Kt takes B R takes Kt P
32. Kt to K 3rd Kt takes Kt 39. Kt to Q 6th R takes Kt P
33. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt 40. R takes P K takes P
34. Kt to K 5th Kt takes Kt 41. R to Q Kt 7th P to Kt 3rd
35. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt 42. R to K 6th R to Q 6th
36. Kt to K 5th Kt takes Kt 43. R to K 7th R to Q 7th
37. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt 44. R to Q 7th R takes Kt P
38. Kt to K 5th Kt takes Kt 45. R takes P K takes P
39. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt 46. R to R 4th (ch) K to Kt 4th,
and Mr. Andersen won the game.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A lively Skirmish between Mr. Lord and the Rev. G. M'DONNELL.

(K Kt Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M'D.) WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M'D.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 10. K takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 11. Q takes K P B to K B 4th
3. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th 12. Q to Q R 4th B to Q 6th
This, or Kt to K B 3rd, is recommended 13. R to K sq Q to K Kt 3rd
as the second player's best move. If he 14. Kt to Q R 3rd Kt to Q 4th
play out the Kt, the best continuation is, 15. Kt to Q B 4th K to Q 3rd
perhaps, the following:— 16. Q takes B P
3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 2nd The situation is extremely critical now
4. P to Q 4th Kt takes K P for both of them.
5. P to Q 5th B to Q 5th 17. Kt to K 2nd
6. P takes P B takes P (ch) 18. Q to K B 3rd (ch) B to K B 4th
7. K to K 2nd K Kt takes P 19. P to Q 4th K to Kt sq
8. Q to Q R 4th A fatal error.
9. Kt to K 5th 20. Kt takes B B to K Kt 5th
10. Kt to K 4th P takes Kt 21. Q to Kt 7th Q R to Q Kt sq
11. Kt to K 3rd Kt takes Kt 22. Q takes K P Kt to Q 4th
12. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt 23. Q to Q B 4th B to K B 6th
13. Kt to K 5th Kt takes Kt 24. B to K Kt 3rd and Black resigned.

THE FARM.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, twenty-two farms were announced as entered to compete for the prizes (of 100 gs. and £50), offered by Mr. Mason, late High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, and the Royal Agricultural Society, for the two best-managed farms in the district round Oxford. The judges appointed by the council of the society are Mr. H. W. Keary, of Bridgnorth, Shropshire; Mr. T. Gibbons, of Burnfoot, Cumberland; and Mr. W. Torr, of Aylesby, Lincolnshire. The report will be written by Mr. Keary, and will doubtless prove one of the most attractive features in the next number of the society's journal.

The council are vigorously pursuing their determination to expose adulterations in manures and feeding stuffs, and have recently published in the agricultural journals the composition of three samples of inferior bone-manure, which have lately come under the notice of their consulting chemist.

The grant of £200 per annum made to the Royal Veterinary College has always been a recurrent bone of contention. Eight years ago the council stipulated that one fourth of the grant should be appropriated by the college authorities to researches into the diseases of cattle, sheep, and pigs; but practically this resolution has been a dead letter. The council have therefore resolved to retain the control over this £50 in their own hands for the future; and we may at last hope to see something tangible arrived at with regard to the prevention and cure of those contagious and infectious diseases which have lately made such sad havoc with our flocks and herds.

A very busy meeting was concluded by a vote of £500 to the Manchester Local Committee, in aid of the extra and exceptional expense occasioned by the compensation awarded to the tenant of the Trial-ground—which we hope is the last we shall hear of the expenditure of the Manchester Local Committee—and by a wise resolution to appoint stock judges earlier in the year than heretofore, and thus get the "first pick" out of the best men.

Sewage-farming has again been discussed, both at the Society of Arts and the Farmers' Club. The paper read before the former body was by Mr. Hope, V.C.; but, although highly entertaining, it did not advance our knowledge of the question. Mr. Bailey Benton's paper, read before the Farmers' Club last Monday, was, however, a solid contribution to the literature of this subject.

The death of Mr. William Hewer, of Sevenhampton, in his sixty-first year, has been announced. He was a contemporary of Mr. Stratton, and, like him, started his shorthorn herd, nearly forty years ago, with Darlington cows, which he crossed with Messrs. Garne's bulls. In 1860 he bought a daughter of Lord Spencer's Epitaph, and has since used Booth blood. He always kept a large herd, which was much esteemed in the neighbourhood of Highworth. His breed of Berkshire pigs was also very fine, and commanded high prices.

Mr. Strafford commenced the shorthorn sale season on the 24th ult., with thirty lots of Mr. Fawkes of Farnley Hall. The average was nearly £3, a sad falling off from the £58 10s. for thirty in 1864. Bluecap (51 gs.), a descendant of Richard Booth's Isabella, was the highest-priced cow, and was bought by Mr. Blackwell. Her son, Lord Bloomfield, was the highest-priced bull, and Sir M. W. Ridley gave 65 gs. for him. This sale was followed up the next day with a lot of thirty of Mr. Slye's, at Beaumont Grange, which had two or three very fashionable ones among them. Lord Dunmore bought a pure Bates heifer for 300 gs.; and Mr. J. P. Foster of Kilhov gave 106 gs. for Fawsley Duchess and 80 gs. for Sweetheart 3rd. These were the three highest sold. The top figure for bulls (50 gs.) was made by a red yearling, Grand Duke of Cambridge 3rd; and the 100 gs. reserve on Grand Duke of Fawsley was not covered. The large heifer prices brought the general average for the thirty up to £45 2s. 3d.

Mr. Favill's herd, sold the same day at Mr. Slye's, at Stockfield Park, Wetherby, averaged £32 8s. for forty-one; and the late Mr. Henry Mann's herd, brought out in low condition, averaged nearly £25 for cows and heifers. The Scotch spring sales are also dull this year, and young bulls are selling not nearly so high as they were last season.

The Birmingham show and sale of young bulls took place, at Bingley Hall, on the 3rd inst. This exhibition, modelled somewhat on the plan of the great Easter bull show at Dublin, was fairly successful. It appears to have been organised with a slight view to the accommodation of the public, as well as to the filling of the coffers of the hall company. All the animals exhibited were to be sold at public auction after a reserve of 20 gs. Last year many good animals were sent, and bought in at a

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